FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TODOROV TV STATEMENT ON PACT APPEAL REPORTED

AU141800 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly declared as follows on Bulgarian television yesterday: We have gathered in Sofia to express the views of our states' supreme organs on the most crucial problems of our time, above all as regards the deployment of American nuclear missiles in Western Europe and the danger they represent. In the political program "Panorama" he dwelled on the consultative meeting of the Warsaw Pact member-countries' parliaments, which took place in our capital. Stanko Todorov stressed the following: We are guided by the thought that parliaments have a particular responsibility in the struggle to preserve contemporary civilization. In playing this important role they are granted supreme prerogatives in settling the questions of war and peace.

The nuclear specter -- which is sinister and alarming -- cannot be overlooked by anyone; no one can disregard it. We, the participants in the parliamentarians meeting, have certainly not disregarded it. We have openly declared that the deployment of new American nuclear missiles on the European territories will be a step hostile to the cause of peace. In our appeal to the Helsinki CSCE participating states we declared that the transformation of the territories of certain West European states into launching platforms for American nuclear arms against the socialist countries is not in the interest of their own peoples. It is an urgent necessity to avert the dangerous development of events and to consolidate security in Europe and throughout the world.

In confirming the policy adopted by the Warsaw Pact member-states at the Moscow and Prague meetings we expressed the hope that agreement on this most crucial worldwide problem is still possible, the leader of the Bulgarian parliament pointed out. It is necessary to manifest political good-will and readiness on part of the two sides in this historical controversy. They must be guided by the principle of equality and equal security and must observe one absolute requirement: namely that the balance of forces in Europe as regards medium-range nuclear weapons should not be disrupted.

The aspiration common to all mankind for a peaceful future is rousing young and old to action. The waves of indignation against Reagan's obsession for nuclear war is submerging Europe, and not only this continent. Peace can be saved! However, as Comrade Todor Zhivkov stressed at the international trade unions meeting and dialogue in Sofia, this necessitates the collective efforts and good-will of all peoples and countries, of all party organizations and movements, of all nations, Comrade Stanko Todorov emphasized.

Socialist society and its nucleus -- the Soviet Union -- with its tremendous political, economic, and military power, are watching over the cause of peace, not by remaining idle but by adopting countermeasures. These measures were announced not in order to frighten the world public, but to make it understand that any attempt to disrupt the existing military strategic balance will be met with our counteraction.

Our countries, joined together in the Warsaw Pact are soberly evaluating the explosively dangerous situation in Europe and the world. However, as Comrade Yuriy Andropov has said, our nerves are strong and we do not build our policy on emotions. Our policy is based on common sense, on a great sense of responsibility for the fate of peace.

The appeal to the parliaments of Europe, Canada, and the United States adopted by our consultative meeting to stop this madness is an expression of common sense, of the sense of historical responsibility. To stop the path of new American missiles in Western Europe and to become aware of, as well as to avert the impending danger -- this is our goal.

We hope that our appeal will be heard and appreciated as the voice of mankind, the chairman of the national assembly stated in closing his statement.

HORIZONT REVIEWS 10 YEARS OF MBFR TALKS

AU101451 East Berlin HORIZONT in German Nov 21, 1983 pp 4-5

[Article by Friedel Boeck: "Ten Years of Vienna Negotiations"]

[Text] On 30 October will be the 10th anniversary of the day the negotiations on a mutual reduction of armed forces and arms between 17 European participating states of the Warsaw Pact and NATO as well as the United States and Canada officially began at the Vienna Hofburg in 1973. The establishment of this forum undoubtedly offered a great chance for military detente in Europe.

The Vienna negotiations have always been a very sensitive seismograph which very clearly indicate trends and shocks in international relations. While the fact that these negotiations materialized was a positive result of the process of detente, the controversies with the imperialist states over the continuation of this process more and more determined the course of the negotiations. To date -- after 31 rounds of negotiations with 350 plenary sessions -- there is still no agreement whatever to end the arms race and regarding effective disarmament measures in the region with the highest military and arms concentration in the whole world. Yet good prerequisites had been created for the start of the negotiations.

The negotiating mandate worked out and approved by all participating states prior to the opening of the negotiations in a relatively short time contained the aims, basic guidelines and principles of future disarmament agreements. It clearly stated that the agreements would have to ensure in every respect and at any time the undiminished security of all participants, in other words, that the existing approximate military balance must not be altered to the detriment of one of the sides. The practice of the subsequent negotiations showed, however, that only the socialist participating countries took guidanc from these stipulations. They submitted in Vienna more than 20 proposals on over-all and specific settlements so as to reach agreement with the Western participating countries on these vital questions in conformity with the negotiating mandate. In 1979-80 the USSR even unilaterally withdrew 20,000 members of the Soviet armed forces, 1,000 tanks, and other technical combat equipment from the GDR territory as an advance concession. The United States, on the other hand, has substantially reinforced its armed forces during the years of negotiations.

Proposals by the Warsaw Pact Constitute a Good Basis For Negotiations

A special position among the numerous initiatives of the socialist countries in Vienna is held by their drafts of 8 November 1973 and of 23 June 1983 on a reduction agreement. Even in the draft of 8 November 1973, contractual settlements were proposed which, by 1977, would have led to the reduction of more than 150,000 men of the land and air forces with their arms and technical combat equipment, including nuclear weapons and means of delivery, both on the side of the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO side, as well as to the numerical limitation of the remaining armed forces and arms. the implementation of the these realistic proposals would have blocked the road for the arms race and for all NATO intensified armament decisions, ranging from the Washington long-term armament program to the Brussels nuclear missile decision. But this was precisely one of the decisive reasons why influential NATO circles rejected the proposed draft treaty, and adopted a different road. This is reflected in their striving for unilateral military advantages and in their attempt to undermine and revise the agreed negotiating mandate. In the course of the negotiations their intention became clearly evident to include the Vienna forum in the NATO intensified armament strategy aimed at achieving military superiority, to abuse its as an alibi for this course. Thus the negotiations got into a cul-de-sac.

A Simplified Approach Is to Promote the Solution of the Problem

By submitting the draft of an "agreement on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms and measures connected with it in central Europe" on 23 June 1983, the socialist participating countries again took the initiative for overcoming the deadlock in Vienna. The draft agreement complements th eproposal contained in the Warsaw Pact Prague Declaration of 5 January 1983 which was submitted to the West as early as 17 February 1983, for a new, simplified approach to solving the questions of reducing armed forces and arms in central Europe. They constitute what is feasible after a renewed review of the sides' positions in the negotiations and what can be immediately implemented, provided that the Western participatns in the negotiations show the appropriate political will to do so. These initiatives are primarily aimed at finally eliminating the discussion about the current number of soldiers in central Europe, which has been blown up by the West making it the main obstacle to any progress in the negotiations, at initiating a first disarmament step before the end of 1983, and to arrive at a substantial reduction of armed forces and arms by 1987 without altering the balance existing in central Europe in favor of any one side.

According to this draft agreement a reduction of 20,000 Soviet and 13,000 U.S. soldiers should be started before the end of this year, as a first confidence-building step, on the basis of mutual example. It would include a mutual control, and would be completed by 1984. Subsequently, it would be endeavored to freeze the armed forces and armament of all participating states in central Europe until the conclusion of an agreement on further reductions.

The draft for such an agreement submitted on 23 June provides for the reduction of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact states and of NATO in central Europe to ceilings of 900,000 men on each side within the framework of a 3-year reduction process. The draft stipulates that each alliance itself determines and implements the reductions necessary to reach the stipulated ceilings, and thus renders any further discussion on figures superfluous.

At the same time a system of control, information, and confidence-building measures was proposed, designed to ensure compliance with the achieved ceiling strength of 900,000 men on each side. Such measures include, among others, the establishment of permament observation points checking troop movements into and out of the reduction area, the possibility of on-the-spot checks, the regular exchange of information about the armed forces, as well as effective consultation mechanisms. Here, Western ideas have been taken into consideration as far as possible.

NATO Policy Prevents Negotiation Results

The advantages of the new concept of the socialist participating states are obvious. Even unbiased Western politicians who are familiar with the issue cannot but consider it as a realistic opportunity to get out of the cul-de-sac. The Western negotiators at the Vienna Hofburg neogitating table, however, have dodged an official reply to date. Their declarations in the 31st negotiating round that has been underway since 29 September are marked by the endeavor to bring the demagogic U.S. propaganda slogan of an allegedly "flexible approach" to the disarmament talks into the Vienna negotiations as well. A glance at the positions presented by the NATO representatives during this current round shows that there can be absolutely no question of any Western flexibility. Not even the external form of these positions is new, let alone their content. The West stubbornly repeats its proposals of July 1982 which are utterly unacceptable to the socialist countries. These proposals, among other things, call for armed forces reductions by the socialist countries to an extent several times greater than that of the other side, for not concluding any agreement on the limitation of air forces, and for excluding altogether the question of armament reduction.

In short: The socialist countries should accept an agreement stipulating a policy aimed at giving NATO a superiority are trying to establish new facts by the development and production of new nuclear and conventional arms system and by the deployment of new intermediate-range missiles and conventional weapons, especially in the central European reduction area. This puts an additional strain on the Vienna negotiations, if it does not render them altogether absurd.

The socialist countries not only consistently reject these endeavors but, by submitting the above-mentioned initiatives, they are leaving no stone unturned even in the current phase of an exacerbating international situation, to induce the West after all to consent to mutually acceptable solutions.

As the Moscow PRAVDA recently declared, it is now up to the West to make the next move, and in the interest of peace and security it is essential that this next move be honest and constructive. All the more so, as time is pressing.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO CITED ON AIRLINER INCIDENT

AU151300 Sofia BTA in English 1240 GMT 15 Nov 83

[On the Incident With the Bulgarian Airliner -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 15 (BTA) -- RABOTNICHESKO DELO carries a commentary by Professor Aleksandur Yankov, a prominent specialist on international law, in connection with the provocational demonstration of force by the American fighter-planes toward a Bulgarian airliner, which was on a regular international flight to Beirut on November 10. This act is a fresh proof of the reckless policy of the American militarists, writes Professor Aleksandur Yankov.

He underlines that this is an arrogant provocation against the international law and that international jurisprudence has verified the hazards the American presence in the different parts of the world can pose for the life of innocent people, for international peace and security.

"After trampling on the sovereignty and political independence of Lebanon, the United States of America is now usurping in the most brutal way the right to make free in the airspace, which according to the international law, should be used with a special safety provisions", said Professor Aleksandur Yankov. "The United States of America violated rudely the principles and norms of the international air law, formulated in the Chicago convention on the international civil air travel in 1944, signed and ratified by the United States of America, too".

According to the convention, the United States has absolutely no rights over the airspace above the Lebanese territory or in the international airspace above open sea. It is stressed in the commentary that the interference of the American fighter-planes against the regular international flight of the Bulgarian airliner is an arbitrary act which should be denounced by the international public.

DAILIES COMMENT ON CRUISE MISSILES IN UK

AU151317 Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Sofia, November 15 (BTA) -- Recklessness and grave responsibility before the European people -- this is how the newspapers in their commentaries today assess the arrival of the first "cruise" missiles in the Greenham Common base. This act with a good reason is considered a crime against the British and the European people, writes the correspondent of RABOTNICHESKO DELO in London, Mr Petur Bochukov.

"Blinded by its nuclear ambitions, by the illusion that thus the lost 'Victorian greatness' of Great Britain will be restored, the Tory administration reached the peak of its recklessness -- against the will of the British people, against common sense, against the requirements of the extremely dangerous international situation, against peace and security in Europe", stresses the correspondent. The NATO decisions and the Pentagon plans proved above everything else for the Tories -- above the interests of their own people, of their destiny, NARODNA MLADEZH points out.

In a commentary on the same occasion the TRUD newspaper writes: "There was not and there won't be any double-track decision of NATO. There was only one decision taken by Washington and imposed lightly, or with rude pressure on the Atlantic allies -- the decision to deploy the missiles".

ZHIVKOV STATEMENT AT PAPANDREOU PRESS CONFERENCE

AU151626 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Nov 83 p 2

[Report on statement by Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, at a joint press conference with Andreas Papandreou, prime minister of Greece, held in Veliko Turnovo on 13 November]

[Text] I fully endorse what Andreas Papandreou has said, Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, said in his introductory statement. I wish to again express our great pleasure that Mr Papandreou accepted my invitation and is now on Bulgarian soil as our dear guest. I hope that Mr Papandreou was able to appreciate all that happened in Veliko Turnovo and Gabrovo, having in mind the friendly attitude which the Bulgarian people have expressed for him. Our people have expressed their feeling for the neighboring Greek people with all these manifestations of respect and attention. The Bulgarian people have a particularly great desire to live in peace with all neighbors, including the neighboring Greek people.

The Bulgarian people know Mr Papandreou very well as a Great Greek patriot, great politician, and great fighter for peace and understanding among the peoples. This was definitely expressed by our people at the welcoming ceremonies held in Veliko Turnovo and Gabrovo.

As far as our talks and negotiations are concerned, Todor Zhivkov continued, they were held in a friendly and fruitful atmosphere and were successful. In this respect, he emphasized three main results.

First, the visit of Mr Papandreou, prime minister of neighboring Greece, and my great friend, shows that our peoples have achieved successes of historic importance -- a spirit of friendship, respect, and good will has been created between the two peoples to live in peace, understanding, and cooperation together with the rest of the Balkan countries as well as in peace and cooperation with all countries in Europe and in the world. We must note that this historic achievement is a valuable one. This was achieved with the efforts of the Greek ruling circles as well as with our efforts. First of all, I would like to emphasize the role of Yeoriyos Papandreou. As early as during the cold war period the stalemate between our countries and peoples was overcome. And I would like to again stress the great role of the much respected Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of neighboring Greece, for everything which he did to stimulate and constantly develop the friendship and cooperation between our two countries and peoples.

The second great result which we have to point out is that on all issues regarding the economic and scientific-technical cooperation sphere, the tourism sphere and on other issues of interest to our two countries, the talks between the appropriate partners of the two delegations were held in a particularly constructive spirit. We established with Mr Papandreou that all or almost all issues were thoroughly reviewed and nothing has remained for us to increase our personal contribution to this.

We believe that, naturally, everything took place under the influence of the long-term program for economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Greece which we signed in 1982 and in the spirit of all those negotiations and talks which we have conducted on the problems of our bilateral cooperation.

The third conclusion which we can draw pertains, in my opinion, to the present international situation which is particularly complicated, tense, and explosive. We were unanimous with Mr Papandreou that it is necessary to mobilize all possible forces, governments, youth, and religious organizations and primarily the peoples themselves in order to avert the most terrible thing which can affect our planet -- thermonuclear war.

It is very natural that we again took up the problem of turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. We highly value this idea as well as the need to do everything possible, together with the rest of the Balkan countries and their governments, to implement it. This would be of particularly great importance for the entire Balkan Peninsula, for Europe, and for the development of the world in general. We are small countries, but even the idea itself and its discussion in our Balkan region show how important and how objectively the role of the small countries has increased in the present international situation. We do not underestimate the importance of the big countries in the world for resolving the present world problems and particularly for averting the threat of a thermonuclear war. In defending peace, however, there are no big and small countries. The most important thing now at this point is to prevent the arms race which is being imposed by certain circles in the United States and some Western countries. The very friendship between Bulgaria an Greece indicates the increased objective role of the small countries in the present world situation.

In conclusion, Comrade Zhivkov said, I would like to address the Greek friends and the representative of the mass information media, asking them to convey on behalf of the Bulgarian people and, on my own behalf, greetings and best wishes to the diligent and peace-loving neighboring Greek people for prosperity and happiness. I would also like to kindly ask you to convey many greetings and best friendly feelings to Mr Karamanlis, the much respected president of Greece.

Regarding Mr Papandreou, the time to part is approaching. I wish to cordially embrace him and in a heartfelt manner, tell him: Good-bye Mr Papandreou, I wish you good health, happiness, and success in your noble work for the prsoperity of the Greek people and in the struggle for peace and happiness, for peace and security in the world.

LEADER APPEARANCES REPORTED 6-12 NOV

AU131436 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian, in its broadcasts between 6 and 12 November, reports the following appearances of Bulgarian leaders (time and date of broadcasts noted in parentheses):

Petur Dyulgerov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, attended a joint session of the trade union and Komsomol leaderships which discussed educational matters (1000 GMT 8 November). Dyulgerov is also reported to have attended a conference in Pleven on housing and trade services development in the Okrug (1830 GMT 11 November).

Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended a Veliko Turnovo Okrug People's Council accountability conference (1830 GMT 8 November).

Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo Candidate member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and chairman of the Committee for Culture, attended a session of the Committee for Culture Bureau in Sofia in connection with celebration of 40th anniversary of socialist revolution (1000 GMT 9 November). Yordanov is also reported to have attended the opening of a painter's exhibition in Sofia (1830 GMT 11 November).

Tsola Dragoycheva, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, attended a Pazardzhik Okrug People's Council accountability session (1830 GMT 9 November).

Todor Bozhinov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of metallurgy and natural resources, visited a machinebuilding combine in Ruse (1830 GMT 9 November). Bozhinov is also reported to have attended a celebration in Vratsa devoted to the 100th anniversary of the Gavril Genov machinebuilding combine (1830 GMT 10 November).

Chudomir Aleksandrov, BCP Central Committee Secretary and first secretary of the Sofia City party committee, together with Misho Mishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, attended a Sofia City People's Council accountability conference in Sofia (1600 GMT 11 November).

Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, attended a Burgas Okrug People's Council accountability conference in Burgas (1830 GMT 11 November).

Kiril Zarev, BCP Central Committee Secretary, attended a Smolyan Okrug People's Council accountability conference in Smolyan (1830 GMT 13 November).

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES MOSCOW OBLAST SECRETARY

AU101746 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Today Comrade Todor Zhivkov received and had a friendly talk with Vasiliy Konotop, first secretary of Moscow Oblast CPSU Committee. Nikolay Dyulgerov, first secretary of Sofia Okrug party committee, also attended the cordial and friendly talks.

USSR DEPUTY PREMIER MARTYNOV ARRIVES 14 NOV

AU141644 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] Nikolay Martynov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, arrived in Bulgaria on 14 November at the invitation of Comrade Grisha Filipov. Later a talk took place between Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and the Soviet guest. Opinions were exchanged on further expanding cooperation in the area of material-technical supply.

BCP SECRETARY MIKHAYLOV DEPARTS FOR POLAND

AU081949 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 8 Oct 83

[Text] At the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, Stoyan Mikhaylov, BCP Central Committee secretary, has left for Poland on a business visit.

TURKEY ARRESTS TWO BULGARIANS FOR SPYING

For Turkish reportage on the arrest of two Bulgarians on spying charges by Turkish intelligence officers, see the Turkey section of the 14 November Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

WEISS MEETS WITH INDIRA GANDHI IN NEW DELHI

LD160042 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1619 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] New Delhi, 15 Nov (ADN) -- GDR Deputy Premier Gerhard Weiss met with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in New Delhi on Tuesday. Both sides expressed their deep concern about the rapidly deteriorating international situation.

The guest, who is visiting India for the GDR Technical Days which opened on the same day, emphasized that the GDR greatly appreciates India's constructive attitude in striving for steps to secure peace and disarmament. He especially referred to the concern expressed by the Indian side about the danger resulting from the planned deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Indira Gandhi praised the successfully developing friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation with the GDR. Both politicians agreed that the national economies of their states offer preconditions for the further increase of trade as well as the expansion of the mutually beneficial economic and scientific-technological relations.

On the same day Gerhard Weiss held talks with Energy Minister Shiv Shankar and Railway Minister A.B.A. Ghani Khan Chaudhury.

TISCH HOLDS TALKS WITH POLAND'S BARCIKOWSKI

LD160738 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1941 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Nov (ADN) -- At the invitation of the PZPR Central Committee, Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB National Executive, arrived in Warsaw on Tuesday for a working visit. On the same day he had a meeting with Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. Their comprehensive exchange of views centered on questions of cooperation between the trade unions of both countries in the sense of the talks held between Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski during the most recent visit by a party and state delegation to Poland.

Kazimierz Barcikowski reported the successful development of the new trade unions in Poland. Their membership already includes 3.6 million workers. Twenty-eight federations have begun their work nationwide, and 12 have already held congresses. Thus in 40 percent of enterprises, the GDR guest learned, there are trade union organizations again.

Harry Tisch emphasized the well-developing cooperation between both countries and their trade unions. On this basis he expressed his thoughts for an even closer development of these relations on the enterprise level as well as on the level of industrial trade unions and federations. Both politicians spoke in support of the development of organized holiday exchanges between their trade union federations.

The director of the Social and Vocational Department of the PZPR Central Committee, Stanislaw Gabrielski, and Fritz Brock, chief of the Trade Unions and Social Policy Department of the SED Central Committee, took part in the talks held in the PZPR Central Committee building. The GDR ambassador, Horst Neubauer, was also present.

That evening Harry Tisch met with 200 functionaries from trade unions in the energy sector. At these talks he dealt in detail with experiences in trade union work in the GDR. The trade unionists in the GDR, he said, considered their initiative for the comprehensive strengthening of the GDR as their contribution to the preservation of peace and the central question of trade union representation of interests. This was of special significance in view of the immediate threat posed by the stationing of new U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, which increased the danger of a nuclear inferno.

GERALD GOETTING INJURED IN ROAD ACCIDENT

AU141716 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday at about 0800 hours there was a traffic accident due to dense fog on the Berliner Ring Highway at the turnoff to Leipzig in which several vehicles were involved. Gerald Goetting, deputy chairman of the State Council and chairman of the Christian Democratic Union, who was on his way to the Luther ceremonies in Eisleben, is among those injured. The injured were given immediate medical assistance. The cause of the accident is still being investigated.

AGREEMENT WITH PRC IN HEALTH SECTOR SIGNED

AU141721 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] Beijing (ADN) -- A plan for cooperation between the GDR and the PRC health ministries was signed in Beijing on Thursday in the presence of Cui Yueli, minister of public health of the PRC. It envisages the development of the exchange of information and experiences in the field of public health and cooperation in kidney transplants and in diabetes. The document was signed by Rudolf Mueller, GDR deputy minister for public health, and Wang Wei, PRC deputy minister of public health.

During its visit to China the GDR delegation visited medical institutions in Beijing and Shanghai.

PRC SOCIAL SCIENCES DELEGATION VISITS

AU141720 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday a study delegation of the PRC Academy for Social Sciences ended a visit of several weeks to the GDR. The guests had acquainted themselves in great detail about theoretical and practical questions of implementing the SED's economic strategy and the implementation of the 10th SED Congress decisions at the central institute for economic sciences of the GDR Academy of Sciences. Experiences were exchanged in visits and discussions in other scientific and state institutions.

TALKS ON BERLIN RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM CONTINUE

AU141719 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Nov 83 p 2

[Text] West Berlin (ADN) -- The negotiations on solving questions in connection with the rapid transit system in Berlin (West), which were recently resumed between Meissner, representative of the GDR Ministry for Transportation, the main department head and main director of the Reichsbahn, and Senat Councillor Hinkefuss, representative of the Senat of Berlin (West), continued on 10 November 1983. The delegations of both sides held negotiations in Berlin (West). It was agreed to conduct the next talk in the capital of the GDR on 16 November 1983.

LAZAR WELCOMES AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR; TALKS BEGIN

LD160048 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] The Austrian chancellor has begun talks in Budapest. Fred Sinowatz held talks with Premier Gyorgy Lazar in private in the early evening. Chancellor Sinowatz arrived in Budapest in the late afternoon. He was accompanied by Heinz Fischer, minister of science and research, and Erich Schmidt, state secretary for trade and industry. The delegation was welcomed at Eastern Station by Gyorgy Lazar, Deputy Premier Jozsef Marjai and Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi.

Gyorgy Lazar gave a banquet in honor of Fred Sinowatz at parliament building in the evening. Both heads of government proposed toasts at the dinner.

The Austrian chancellor is to start his plenary talks tomorrow.

CRUISE MISSILE'S ARRIVAL IN UK REPORTED

LD151107 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] The first U.S. Cruise missiles have arrived in Great Britain. The news was announced by the defense secretary in Parliament. Endre Aczel reports on the details: Different parts of launching equipment have been continuously arriving to Greenham Common since 23 October, but today's event is special, because the latest transport plane contains the missiles themselves. The defense secretary said that in accordance with the 1979 NATO decision, the missiles will be in a condition of readiness by 31 December. However a lot of work has to be done by then, he added: the final assembly of the parts, the test of the missiles and the training of the personnel. It should be mentioned that the personnel are exclusively American, the British can not gain access to the missiles, and the Air Force personnel here will have a job only when the Tomahawks are moved into concealment. Apart from this, the defense secretary also said that the deployment does not lessen the value of the NATO commitment to the negotiations on the decrease of medium-range weapons.

MSZMP'S HAVASI WRITES ABOUT EAST BLOC ECONOMY

AU091514 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Nov 83 p 5

[Article by Ferenc Havasi, MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee secretary: "Ferenc Havasi: A Developing and Regenerating Socialist Economy"]

[Excerpts] Following World War II, an economic development of a socialist type began in numerous East European countries. The first phase of development was determined largely by the fact that, with few exceptions, the countries that embarked on the socialist path were agricultural countries with an undeveloped industry that grappled with fundamental social problems and in which even some agricultural issues had not yet been solved.

Simultaneously with the restoration after war damage, a radical political and economic transformation began in these countries. The working people assumed power; land reform was at last implemented in agriculture; and industry, the banks, and trade were gradually nationalized. With the victory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, there came the task of the socialist transformation of the economy -- primarily the implementation of socialist industrialization and the collectivization of agriculture. The new conditions with regard to power and the economy made the introduction of a planned management possible and necessary.

Lacking any other experiences, the countries that embarked on the socialist path emulated the Soviet example as a matter of course. Emulating the Soviet example in our country at that time brought great advantages. We were rapidly able to stop inflation and attain the pre-war standard of production. On the other hand, however, instead of carefully studying the status and possibilities of the Hungarian society and economy, the mechanical emulation of the characteristics of Soviet development became the practice of economic macromanagement. Indeed, this practice became the root of numerous tensions in the early years. It is obvious that, in addition to general socialist features, the direction, proportion and method of socialist development greatly depend also on the characteristics of a given country's natural-economic endowments, history, existing production standard, and traditions.

It is a task of all countries that have embarked on the socialist path to assert the general features of socialist construction. This manifests itself in strengthening communal ownership, developing planned management, recognizing the existence of socialist commodity relationships and fitting them into the planned management system, and enforcing the integrative path of engaging in the socialist international division of labor. At the same time, the forms of asserting and strengthening general features and the means for finding answers may and, indeed, do differ from each other. Within the framework of planned management, the central will can be asserted through various means.

World Economic Relations

Since it came into being, the economic relations to be developed with the nonsocialist part of the world economy was an important issue of the Soviet economy. Amid the fairly complex international political conditions that followed the socialist revolution, on the basis of Lenin's concept, the new Soviet state was not averse to economic cooperation being built up with the capitalist world economy. Recognition of the deveopment-accelerating role of international relations has always constituted an integral part of the theory and practice of the socialist management system.

At the same time, considering the significant results achieved by the socialist community and the enormous economic potential that has developed, it is conspicuous that the socialist countries' share in the world foreign trade turnover is still low. In the past decade, it ranged around 11-13 percent, and this share is inconsistent with their standard of economic development.

At the beginning of socialist transformation, the effort to reduce dependence on the capitalist countries was a logical consequence of the imperialist policy that took recourse in the cold war, boycotts, and embargoes. However, there was no attempt to terminate or hinder economic relations between socialism and capitalism. Such steps were always initiated by the imperialist powers. An international division of labor and economic relations has always existed between the socialist and capitalist parts of the world economy. Still, a deliberate long-term foreign economic concept, a necessary export-combative attitude, should be developed--one that would enable the socialist countries to occupy a position consistent with their economic potential in the system of world economic relations. During the eighties, creating the necessary prerequisites for this will be an essential test of the strength of socialist management. This issue has an equally great political significance for all socialist countries. In the short term, however, world economic linkage obtains with different emphasis and importance for individual socialist countries, and this may result in divergent characteristic.

The process of development of the Hungarian economy which took place in the seventies shows both the advantages and dangers of its linkage with the world economy.

The high-level fulfillment of the many-sided requirements of production and public consumption carried out with the help of imports has led to an extensive development of new refinements in production and consumption. At the same time, we reacted too late to the unfavorable changes taking place in the world economy. Since the end of the seventies and to this very day, we have been making huge efforts to restore and improve the external equilibrium of the people's economy.

A long-term intensification of commercial relations with the world economy can be achieved only if we relate to the world economy by pursuing a deliberate export policy which takes into account the world economy's development and trends.

The safest guarantee for peaceful coexistence between the two social systems is the development of economic relations, and extensive trade based on mutual advantage which does not lead to the development of a one-sided dependence. In the first half of the eighties, the world economy is grappling with severe internal contradictions, a stagnation of world trade, and a crisis of the international monetary system. In the long run, it can hope for an easing of its tensions through deepening cooperation with the socialist world economy.

Seen from an economic point of view, that is why an impact is made by a lasting trend toward the development of world economic relations. The arms race and political confrontation create, of course, opposite trends. However, since both trends exist at the same time and their lasting presence must be taken into consideration in the future too, there are possibilities, albeit under changing circumstances and in a more and more unfavorable international political atmosphere, to develop economic relations.

The Quality Factors Have Priority

In the current phase of building the socialist economy, the need to switch from extensive development to an intensive one applies to every European socialist country.

By the end of the seventies, the sources for an extensive development had been exhausted in all of the European socialist countries; moreover, limitations with regard to manpower, energy, raw materials, and financial means came to light all at once and very strongly.

Intensive growth is based on more effective use of the available resources. The principle of using not more, but to better advantage makes its impact in the direction of a transformation of the entire nature of economic activity. This is relevant to the fact that effectiveness can come about only through a rational and thrifty economic outlook. This means historically new and more difficult conditions for development in socialist economic management.

All socialist countries are seeking a more effective answer to this new challenge. Just as, beyond general characteristics, the specific situation also differs in many respects in individual socialist countries, the possible answers must differ from each other in many respects as well. For instance, different economic means must be applied in economies that are more intensively sensitive or less sensitive to external market effects. For this reason alone, specific characteristics of socialist economies must necessarily develop in the course of the shaping of an intensive path of development.

An intensive path means, among other things, reliance on the forces inherent in a country's traditions and progressive economic customs, taking advantage also of the creative force of the initiative-making ability of small regional communities and workplace collectives.

Under socialist conditions, when there are limited resources available, it is necessary to release also sources inherent in the microunits and cells of the economy and society. This necessarily leads to a variegation of the economic structure. In agriculture, in Hungary, for instance, socialist reorganization, a consistent introduction of industry-like production systems, and a release of the productive forces inherent in small units in agriculture have led to successes.

Tasks of Socialist Cooperation

Intensive growth demands a change in the area of the international division of labor as well. It necessitates taking better advantage of the possibilities inherent in CEMA integration, as well as a strengthening of relations with the world economy as a whole.

The CEMA countries' cooperation system has been confronted by a new situation in the eighties. The impact of a world economic environment changing in an unfavorable direction and the internal problems of the transition from an extensive to an intensive phase are simultaneously present. This calls, among other things, for the working out of a new cooperation strategy and the development of cooperation methods. The socialist countries have been attending to this issue for a long time, and this will be the subject of a top-level conference.

Thus, also in the decade ahead of us, resolving a safe fuel, energy and raw material supply for the long term, through an economical use of internal resources, but primarily through socialist cooperation, will remain one of the most important tasks.

Cooperation in the processing industry should be consistently placed in the service of the development and modernization of a production structure that is consistent with the endowments of countries. To a considerable extent, this purpose is served by concentrating forces on the areas in which, on the basis of favorable means of individual countries, specialization and cooperation result in modern production in a relatively short time, reduce capitalist imports, expand the member-countries' turnover among each other, and, at the same time, lay the foundations for expanding exports to the capitalist markets.

Improving the foodstuffs supply of the population and developing cooperation in agriculture and the foodstuff industry among our countries are important and have great political significance. Agricultural and food industry production, as well as the enhancement of deliveries among us, demands that we seek solutions for the longer term and create a system of economic conditions that stimulate an increase of production and exports to a greater extent.

In scientific-technical cooperation, considerable progress is needed in the coming period to make a high technical standard attainable in the rapidly developing progressive sectors of the people's economies. By intensifying cooperation, new research results must be attained, the flow of information concerning technical results must be improved, the transference of licences and know-how must be put on an incentive basis, and the system of the instruments of cooperation also must be used to promote a rapid introduction of results of research and achievements of technical development in production.

It remains a pressing task to prefect the international mechanism of economic cooperation among the CEMA countries, including, for instance, an improvement of consultation and coordination on issues of economic policy, an expansion of direct relations among enterprises, a further development of the foreign trade price mechanism and the foreign currency-financial system, and a harmonization of the relations that have developed with capitalist countries.

What we expect from the development of cooperation is that possibilities for a balanced and proportionate development of the CEMA countries should imporve, and that the effectiveness of economic activity should increase. It should contribute to a greater extent than heretofore to solving the development problems that emerge in various forms in individual member countries and to overcoming economic difficulties as soon as possible. It should expose additional resources for maintaining economic growth, accelerating technical advances and modernizing the product structure and, thereby, improving our countries' world market position and enhancing competitiveness. We have particular interest in the cooperation pursued within the framework of CEMA contributing to the maintenance of our relative internal economic stability and our firm political position, the standard of living that has been attained, and a successful realization of our endeavors to improve our capitalist-related balance of payments. Simulataneously with improving the effectiveness of cooperation, prerequisites should also be created for a more dynamic and balanced advance than heretofore.

New and more difficult conditions have come about in the world economy and in the CEMA countries' internal development and economic cooperation as well. It is only possible to meet them through a high degree of regenerating abilityand adaptability. The socialist economy has proved on several occasions in its previous history that, at decisive moments, it is capable of acting in a manner demanded by development.

## BRIEFS

NEW DEPUTY MINISTER APPOINTED -- Ferenc Spilak, until now deputy chairman of the National Material and Price Control Board, has been appointed deputy minister of domestic trade. The former deputy minister of domestic trade, Ference Lauthan, was relieved of his post at his own request and with recognition of his merits on the occasion of his retirement. Bela Szikszai has been appointed deputy chairman of the National Material and Price Control Board. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 15 Nov 83 LD]

BANK DELEGATION TO PRC -- A delegation of the Hungarian National Bank headed by its chairman, Matyas Timar, has left for China. The delegation is to study the Chinese banking and economic management systems and will review the opportunities for broadening inter-bank relations. The Hungarian financiers are returning a visit paid to Hungary last spring by a delegation of the Chinese People's Bank. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 31 Nov 83 LD]

PEACE CONFERENCE -- Budapest, October 31 (MTI) -- The Hungarian National Peace Council held a conference in Budapest, on Monday. The participants were greeted by Laszlo Tolnay, president of the disarmament committee of the Hungarian National Peace Council, who appreciated the importance of the UN disarmament week and the relevant actions. In the conference Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, held a speech on the international situation and the topical issues of Hungarian foreign policy, State Secretary of Foreign Affairs Janos Nagy on the situation of security and cooperation in Europe after the Madrid conference, and Colonel General Istvan Olah, chief of staff of the Hungarian People's Army, on the military political elements of security in Europe. Andras Balogh, head of department of the political high school of the HSWP, analysed the causes of hotbeds of tension in the third world, and Barna Nagy Sarkadi, secretary general of the Hungarian National Peace Council, the characteristic features of the international peace movement. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 31 Oct 83 LD]

PZPR OUTLINES ACCOUNTABILITY MEETINGS PROCEDURE

AU101404 Warsaw ZYCIE PARTII in Polish 26 Oct 83 pp 12-13

[Witold Glowacki article: "How to Prepare and Carry Through the Accountability-Election Meeting of the Primary Party Organization"]

[Text] At the 13th plenum on 15 October 1983 the PZPR Central Committee adopted the following documents: "The Resolution on the Accountability-Election Campaign in Primary, Plant, Gmina, Urban-Gmina, Urban, Precinct, and Voivodship Organizations of the PZPR in 1983-84" and "The Provisional Regulations for Electing Delegates, Authorities, and Control Bodies in Primary, Plant, Gmina, Urban-Gmina, Urban, Precinct, and Voivodship Party Organizations."

The PZPR Politburo adopted "Directives on Accountability-Election Meetings and Conferences in the PZPR in 1983-84."

In line with the PZPR statute and on the basis of these documents an accountability-election campaign will be carried out in the party, beginning with the party group through the voivodship party organization. These documents describe the ideological-political substance and organizational assumptions of the accountability-election campaign and the principles on which delegates, authorities, and control bodies are elected.

Seeking to help the secretaries and executive bodies of the primary party organizations and branch party organizations in preparing and performing accountability-election meetings on the basis of the aforementioned documents we supply below the indispensable methodical principles of preparing and carrying through such meetings.

The purpose of the accountability-election meeting is:

-- to evaluate the implementation of the tasks for the primary party organizations stemming from the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, the Central Committee plenums, and the lower committee plenums;

-- to evaluate the proposals and resolutions adopted by the primary party organization itself, especially at the accountability-election meeting and at the accountability meeting;

-- to adopt the resolution, the action program, and the proposals for the next term, which include the tasks stemming from the aforementioned directive of the Central Committee Politburo;

-- to elect a new executive body;

-- to elect delegates to the accountability-election, gmina, or equivalent conference.

The executive body is primarily responsible for preparing the accountability-election meeting. The executive body should:

-- evaluate before the meeting the state of the implementation of the resolutions adopted by the primary party organization during the term of office;

-- draw up the accountability report, which is the basic document evaluating the results of the work performed by the primary party organization and its executive committee.

In line with the directives of the Politburo each primary party organization should evaluate:

-- its political and organizational cohesiveness and militancy in its milieu;

-- its ties with the work force and its militancy in solving daily problems of the work and life of the workers' teams;

-- its cooperation with the administrative leadership of the enterprise or institution and the discharge by the leading cadre of its official duties and individual party tasks;

-- its cooperation with the workers self-management body and the trade union organization and the militancy of party members active in this body and organization; it is necessary to evaluate the state of the membership of party members in the trade union organization in line with the slogan "Every Party Member Is a Member of Trade Unions";

-- its cooperation and assistance in strengthening the position and status of the youth organization in the enterprise and the activeness of the party members and candidates active in it;

-- the activity of party members in the enterprise cells of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], the organizations of the women's movement, social organizations, and social-vocational organizations;

-- the results of the ideological and training work of party members and candidates;

-- the ideological commitment and moral attitudes of party members and candidates.

The accountability report should evaluate the implementation of the primary party organization's resolutions and tasks stemming from the resolutions and instructions from superior bodies and should provide information on the implementation of all the party organization's functions: the inspiring, controlling, educational, and organizational functions.

The accountability report should contain all the initiatives and proposals of the primary party organization concerning production and vocational problems, as well as problems connected with the internal activization of the organization. This should be followed by information on the practiced forms of control and the actual specific production, social, living, and political achievements.

In regard to long-term tasks, when it is still impossible to present the final results, it is necessary to define the extent and prospects of their implementation.

The part of the accountability report that refers to the implementation of educational functions should include the tasks concerning the work with party candidates and party training, the forms of work connected with preparing nonparty people for joining the ranks of the PZPR, and the methods of propaganda and agitation in favor of implementing production-social and political tasks. Great stress should be placed on rewarding party members for outstanding work and political activities.

The part of the accountability report that discusses organizational functions should contain information on the quantitive and qualitive development of the party organization and on the problems connected with this development.

The accountability report should avoid an excess of production indicators and production problems. These indicators and problems should be reported on during the discussion by a representative of the enterprise leadership.

Before the accountability report is presented to the party meetings, it must be approved by the executive body of the party organization. In the case of the primary party organization in which there is no executive body the report is presented directly to the meeting by the party secretary.

Aside from drawing up the accountability report the executive body of the primary party organization should before the meeting:

-- discuss and settle its position on the personal matters that are to be discussed at the meeting: admission of new party members; dispensing statutory praise, distinctions, or penalties; personal evaluations; the appraisal of the implementation of party tasks; etc;

-- name the persons responsible for the organizational preparation of the meeting and for fixing its date, place, and agenda;

-- propose the subjects that should be discussed by party groups before the meeting.

It is advisable to encourage some people through individual talks to prepare themselves for the discussion. What is to be done is not to stage-manage the so-called discussion, but to prepare it honestly and objectively so that it revolves around the main subject of the meeting.

Party members should be informed of the date of the accountability meeting early enough to be able to prepare for it.

All party members and candidates from the given primary party organization or branch party organization, representatives of the superior party authorities, and invited persons attend the accountability meeting. The number of invited persons should not exceed one-quarter of the members of the primary party organization.

Only the members of the given primary party organization have the right to the decisive vote at the accountability meeting. The right to the advisory voice is possessed by party candidates, representatives of the superior party authorities, and invited persons.

The accountability meeting is chaired by the chairman elected by an open vote. If the primary party organization is larger than usual, a presidium composed of several persons may be elected.

The atmosphere of the meeting is an important issue. The way the meeting is conducted by the chairman has a great influence on the meeting, which must not be chaired by a casual person. A candidate for the meeting's chairmanship should have a good knowledge of the election regulations and possess the necessary skill to conduct the meeting so that it takes place in accordance with the regulations and the Central Committee directives and is organizationally effective.

The accountability meeting fixes the rules and agenda of the debate:

a) report on the activities of the primary party organization and its executive body;

b) discussion;

c) election of the executive body and of delegates to a higher conference;

d) adoption of the programmatic resolution.

In order to ensure that a large number of people can take the floor, in those primary party organizations with many members, some parts of the discussion can be conducted in task groups on the agreement of the meeting.

It is advisable that those who wish to speak from the floor state so immediately after the accountability report has been read, in order to plan the timetable of the discussion more efficiently. Those who take the floor should end their statements by putting forward specific proposals. The discussion must not be supported for show and be empty, sterile, and purposeless.

The meetings of large primary party organizations can elect the relevant commissions in open voting:

a) Proposals Commission, which develops the proposals made in connection with the draft resolution or action program;

b) Mandate Commission, which decides on the strength of the participants' roll call at the meeting that the meeting is legally constituted (the meeting is legally constituted if it is attended by over 50 percent of party members);

c) Election Commission, which presents candidates for the executive body and as delegates.

Small party organizations do not appoint commissions, whose functions are fulfilled by the chairman of the accountability meeting.

Every party member of the given primary party organization has the right to elect and be elected.

The accountability-election meeting elects by secret vote the executive body and delegates to the gmina or equivalent conference. The meeting determines how candidates for these elections should be proposed.

In the primary party organizations that are smaller than provided for by the agreed election norms, the election of delegates takes place at the general meeting of the combined primary party organizations. The executive body of the gmina or equivalent committee makes a decision in this regard.

The executive body of the primary party organization may include 3 members in the organizations that total up to 15 party members and candidates; up to 7 members in the organizations totaling between 16 and 100 party members and candidates; and up to 11 members in the organizations totaling over 100 party members and candidates.

The meeting of the primary party organization determines the numerical strength of the executive body.

Depending on the size of the primary party organization, the number of secretaries should be between one and three, including the first secretary.

The number of delegates to the enterprise, gmina, or equivalent conferences is determined by the election norms defined by the enterprise, gmina, or equivalent committee.

The submission of candidates' names is done in line with the following principles:

The meeting determines the number of candidates as members of the executive body and as delegates. This number must be larger than the number of the elected candidates.

Party members submit candidatures, but one comrade must not submit more than one candidate.

The invited persons and candidates for party membership have the right of advisory vote when discussing candidatures.

Every candidature should be backed by reasons.

Before he is placed on the candidature list, every candidate agrees to be so placed.

If opposition against any candidate proposed individually or by the election commission is voiced, party members, having discussed the matter, will decide through an open vote by a majority whether a given candidate should be placed on the candidature list. The candidates against whom no opposition has been voiced are placed on the list without a vote.

After the list of candidates has been discussed and completed, separate lists of candidates as members of the executive body and as delegates to the gmina or equivalent conference are drawn up for voting.

Each list contains the names of all candidates in alphabetical order.

Having drawn up the lists of candidates, the accountability-election meeting elects the Scrutiny Commission in an open vote. Those who are candidates as members of the executive body and as delegates cannot be members of the Scrutiny Commission. The meeting determines the number of members of the Scrutiny Commission. Members of the primary party organization make proposals on the composition of this commission.

The task of the Scrutiny Commission is to prepare election lists and to carry out the voting. After the voting has been completed, the Scrutiny Commission counts the votes and draws up a protocol.

Small primary party organizations do not elect the Scrutiny Commission. They entrust the ascertainment of the results of voting to the chairman or other participants in the meeting. Voting results are recorded in the protocol on the meeting.

Votes are given to the individual candidates. The names of the selected candidates are left uncrossed on the voting lists, but at least as many names are crossed out as there are candidates who have been additionally submitted in excess of the number of the members of the executive body. In the case of the election of delegates, as many candidates are crossed out as there have been proposed in excess of the number fixed on the strength of election norms.

It is considered that those candidates are elected as members of the executive body and as delegates who receive in turn the largest number of votes and over 50 percent of valid votes. The number of members of the executive body must be equal to the number resulting from the resolution passed by the meeting with regard to this body's size. The number of delegates must accord with the election norms.

If two or more candidates receive the same number and over 50 percent of the votes and if this exceeds the fixed number of members of the executive body and of delegates, additional voting is arranged, for which purpose the names of all candidates who have received the same number of votes are placed on voting cards in alphabetical order.

If the required number of votes is obtained by fewer candidates than the agreed number of members of the executive body or of delegates, supplementary voting is carried out. The voting cards list in such a case includes those remaining candidates who have obtained the most votes in the previous voting, but whose number cannot exceed 150 percent of the still vacant positions.

A vote should be declared invalid if a voter returns his voting card without crossing out any names and if the number of the names he has not crossed out exceeds the number of the members of the executive body and of the delegates who are to be elected.

After voting, the Scrutiny Commission counts the votes and draws up a protocol.

The protocol is signed by all members of the Scrutiny Commission. The commission submits a report to the meeting, stating separately the number of votes received by every candidate and the names of the persons who have been elected as members of the executive body and as delegates. The candidates who have not been proposed at the meeting and whose names have been written on the voting card by the voter are not included in the vote count.

The documentation of voting (lists of candidates, commission reports, and the protocol of the meeting) are preserved either by the newly elected executive body or by the secretary of the primary party organization until the next accountability-election meeting.

Should there be any doubts, the compatibility of the elections in the primary party organization with the regulations is asserted by the Auditing Commission on the motion of the executive bodies of superior committees. If irregularities are ascertained, the decision to invalidate the elections and to carry out new elections is made by the executive body of the voivodship committee.

The first session of the newly elected executive body is chaired by the chairman of the meeting. The executive body determines the proposals regarding the selection of the first secretary from among its members in line with the number of candidates fixed by the accountability meeting.

The meeting elects the first secretary of the primary party organization by a secret vote, which is carried out by the Scrutiny Commission.

On the motion of the first secretary the executive body elects from among its own members the secretaries of the primary party organization.

The secretaries of the primary and branch party organizations should be elected from among party members who have been party members for at least 3 years.

In line with the Politburo directives on accountability-election meetings and conferences in the PZPR, primary party organizations are to adopt action programs for the new term.

The activity of primary and branch party organizations depends to a great extent on the accuracy of their programs. Primary party organizations independently program their work on the strength of the resolutions passed by the congress of the Central Committee and the superior party committees and in line with the needs stemming from the local conditions under which they perform.

In particular, it is essential for the programs of primary party organizations to tackle all the issues and problems agitating the community, to solve difficult and acute problems, to support all correct initiatives, and to rapidly react to all irregularities. The program should be enriched with new proposals and motions submitted in the course of the accountability-election campaign. All party members and candidates should participate in drawing up the program. However, the duty of preparing the programs devolves mainly on the retiring executive body. The program should also take into account all the correct and feasible proposals submitted by the nonparty members of the work force. This helps to strengthen the ties between the primary party organization and the work force and to commit nonparty persons to the implementation of the program adopted by the primary party organization.

The first activities of the newly elected executive body and secretaries of the primary party organization involve the following, among other things:

-- drawing up the protocol on takeover formalities;

-- taking over the party documentation from the former executive body: records of party members and candidates; records of membership fees; resolutions; the record of proposals; the record of the protocol of the meeting of the primary party organization and its executive body; reports; evaluations; and information for the use of the party organization itself or the superior committee;

-- studying the resolutions adopted by the primary party organization in the previous term and the resolutions adopted by superior committees; the resolutions and proposals that were not implemented in the previous term must be tackled in the new term, if they are correct and feasible;

-- analyzing the proposals submitted in the course of the accountability-election campaign and conveyed to the bodies concerned for implementation;

-- developing a work plan for the primary party organization and the executive body to ensure the implementation of the program adopted by the accountability-election meeting and determining in this connection the leading tasks of the primary party organization's performance;

-- apportioning duties among members of the executive body and among the aktivs grouped around it; the number of activists should be increased in proportion as the tasks of the primary party organization increase;

-- adopting the party training program and selecting the persons responsible for its organization;

-- allotting individual tasks to party members and candidates;

-- studying the problems and the main social-production tasks of the enterprise;

-- establishing contact with the enterprise authorities and studying the performance of the workers self-management groups, trade unions, PRON, youth organizations, and other social and social-vocational organizations, and mapping out tasks for the party members active in these organizations.

The aforementioned list of activities is incomplete, but is necessary in the initial period of the performance of the newly elected executive body.

## Initial Evaluation, Conclusions

AU151249 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 12/13 Nov 83 pp 1, 10

[Edward Filipczak report: "Following Accountability-Election Meetings in Party Groups and Branch Party Organizations -- Initial Evaluation and Conclusions"]

[Excerpts] The first stage of the accountability-election campaign has been completed or is being completed in many factor and urban party organizations and even in some voivodship organizations, which means that the time has come for party cells to formulate the first evaluations and conclusions concerning social moods, the party atmosphere, and organizational measures.

The distinctive feature of these summaries is caution (after all, the campaign has just begun) and thoroughness, which is all the more valuable since in the past the party's voice became increasingly "obtuse" as the campaign continued up and up the party hierarchy, a practice that has always cost us a great deal.

The degree of authenticity of accountability-election meetings will be determined to a great extent by the ability of party cells to exploit the materials produced by the meetings and the ideas produced by basic party cells. Today we are presenting the first conclusions reached by party organizations in Czestochowa Voivodship.

During the present stage of the accountability-election campaign, Zdzislaw Kowalczyk, deputy head of the Political-Organizational Department of the PZPR Committee in Czestochowa Voivodship, said discussions at most meetings continue in a calm and meaningful atmosphere and are dominated by internal party affairs connected with the appraisal of the present implementation of the resolutions adopted by the ninth party congress, the successive plenums, the Central Committee and the voivodship committee, and of the internal resolutions on community issues, the militancy and attitudes of individual party members, and on strengthening party discipline.

Critical voices are also heard. Comrades continue to draw attention to the divergence between theory and practice insofar as the excessive growth of the private sector and the unjustified and rapid enrichment of many individuals at the cost of society are concerned. At many meetings comrades criticize the interference of some representatives of the clergy regarding political matters.

Solicitude for developing young people's attitudes was of much importance during the discussions at the accountability-election meetings. At the meetings of school organizations people continue to speak of the divergence between the ducational influence of the family and the school.

A negative feature of some of these meetings is a lack of a more profound self-critical appraisal of one's own backyard, which means that comrades look for the reasons of evil only outside their own communities.

REPORTAGE ON ECONOMIC REFORM COMMISSION MEETING

AU141722 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Nov 83 pp 1-2

["A.L." report]

[Text] The PZPR Central Committee's Economic Reform and Economic Policy Commission met on 9 November. The meeting was devoted to the principles of the 1984 Central Annual Plan.

The talks were chaired by Stanislaw Opalko, Politburo member and first secretary of the Tarnow Voivodship committee, and Marian Wozniak, Politburo member and first secretary of the Warsaw Committee, was also present.

The preprequisites for and principles of the 1984 Central Annual Plan were presented by Jerzy Qwiazdzinski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission.

During the talks unease was expressed at the unfavorable phenomena appearing behind the general improvement of the economy. The deteriorating prerequisites for proper management in future, especially the diminishing imports of supplies, were pointed out. In this context, Prof Jozef Pajestka demanded a more efficient functioning of the central economic apparatus. More steadfast activity is required in order to regain economic equilibrium, he said.

Walery Solinski discussed the consequences of the lack of market equilibirium, including its effects on employment. He also criticized the rather slow rate at which the 1984 planning principles are being prepared. For example, we are in the middle of November and there still has been no final decision on changes to the economic reform mechanisms.

Prof Jerzy Soldaczuk then drew attention to the unfavorable phenomena besetting foreign trade. He pointed out that less Polish machinery and equipment are being exported, and more and more raw materials. Now that credits are unavailable to us, exports are becomin the only way to obtain funds for imports of supplies. Hence the importance of exports.

Issues connected with financial mechanisms (especially new draft principles for calculating the minimum sum of money payable to the Vocational Activization Fund), with prices and incomes policy, and with living costs were the subject of many discussions. Proposal to introduce next year higher norms in respect of housing construction and the development of private housing, and to establish legal regulations behind factory aid in developing housing construction were regarded as correct.

The commission praised the principles of the 1984 Central Annual Plan. It recommended at the same time that higher targets, currently included in the plan as alternatives, should be taken into consideration more and more wherever possible during further work on the plan. This concerns industrial and agricultural production, as well as foreign trade.

## Progress, Difficulties Viewed

AU142055 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Nov 83 pp 1-2

[Krzysztof Krauss report: "The Condition for Effectiveness of Economic Reform -- the Session of the Commission for Economic Reform"]

[Text] The proposed modifications to the mechanisms of the economic reform and the assumptions of the Central Plan for 1984 were the main subject of yet another session of the Commission for Economic Reform. The session was chaired by Professor Wladyslaw Baka.

The basic condition for achieving the economic targets planned for 1984 is increasing the exploitation of those factors in production that we control, but many branches of production should reckon with the fact that these factors will be even more reduced next year than they are this year in relation to the envisaged rate of increasing production, the national income, and so on. That is why the basic tasks is to raise the quality of central guidance of the economic processes and to accelerate the adaptation of enterprises to the requirements of higher effectiveness.

Some people believe that the economic reform has not proved itself and that it has broken down insofar as its ability to create motivation for effective economic management is concerned. However, the facts present a different picture. It was also thanks to implementing the basic solutions of the reform that it has been possible to considerably increase production much in excess of the planned provisions for this year, as well as to greatly decrease the import intensiveness of production, to increase labor productivity by as much as 10 percent, and to reduce a little, but discernibly, the per unit consumption of materials in many enterprises, transportation intensiveness, and so on. The claim that by introducing the category of contract prices the economic reform has been responsible for acute increases in the cost of living, has proved to be helpless in streamlining the investment program and so on, is uncertain to say the least.

This year's increase in the cost of living has been caused not so much by the arbitrariness of enterprises in administering contract prices as by the increase in the so-called official and regulated prices, with regard to which the independence of enterprise is limited. Only 20 percent of this year's increase in prices may be linked to so-called contract prices. It is not true that most enterprises "eat through" their profits. Last year they assigned some 60 percent of their profits to development. This year they will probably assign 69-70 percent to this purpose. The same can be said of the still insufficient progress in investments. This year the enterprise investments, which now are the subject of the rigors created by the economic reform, have become more rational and better adapted to the present needs and requirements of the economy. These are mostly modernization investments (the share of construction and assembly work in enterprise investments accounts for only 25 percent), that is, investments that are quickly profitable and that most fully cater to the needs of restructured production and so on.

The unceasing intensification and improvement of the economic reform and not departing from it is the only chance of increasing economic effectiveness and gradually restoring economic equilibrium. The reform is the only road along which this aim can be achieved effectively, as attested to by experience to date. Whatever is a departure from the economic reform can merely intensify the still existing tensions. It is necessary to adopt this assertion when mapping out the lines of the economic policy in 1984 and the following years.

The conviction that the solutions provided for by the economic reform and implemented in practice are correct should not obscure the awareness of the fact that we are still very far from being able to recognize the present progress as satisfactory. Some people tend to think that this progress is satisfactory. We must not close our eyes to the extent of continuing inflation. We must not be blind to the fact that the difficulties resulting from our country's payments situation have been basically solved by us by cutting down on imports and not by increasing exports. The session warned against the danger of succumbing to complacency, because this would be disastrous to the effectiveness and credibility of the economic policy currently being implemented.

## COMMENTARY URGES WORK CONDITION IMPROVEMENTS

AU142110 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 11 Nov 83 p 1

[Commentary signed "(CZ)": "Conditions for Work"]

[Excerpts] Everyone knows the saying about habit becoming second nature, and there are still directors who count on the fact that people will accept the bad working conditions that still exist in many plants, because the argument that there is no money to change this should suffice. Improvement programs are not, therefore, worked out, and orders that have previously been placed are frequently cancelled. The only thing we have managed to save from this is the production and protective industrial clothing and equipment thanks to the operational program.

The economic reform is frequently blamed for the most recent shortcomings. Many shots have been directed at this goal but none of them have been justified. The Council of Ministers and the Government Presidium have recently undertaken many times to solve the problems facing the work forces' working conditions and this resulted in decisions being made to enable plants to work. They concerned, for example, with concessions and relief from the payment of income tax, the transfer of a compulsory part of depreciation charges to the budget, and priority classification for receiving credits for the Industrial Health and Safety scheme, as well as subsidies in particular cases. The economic mechanisms that promote the reform and stimulate the improvement of working conditions have, therefore, already been set in motion.

This problem is being tackled by the new trade unions. The economic grounds for the improvement of working conditions will not work automatically, or by themselves. Decisions must first of all be made at work plants. These improvements will undoubtedly also be forced into existence by the trade unions since we are still plagued by the view that a substitute for good working conditions can be wage supplements, or the opinion that the Industrial Health And Safety scheme brings no profit and is not, therefore, worthwhile.

Work conditions and their improvement were also included in the assumptions of the Central Annual Plan for 1984, although they were, as the PZPR Central Committee Social Policy Commission stated, worded very generally. For we all know that there must be an increase in the production of appliances that serve the Industrial Health and Safety scheme and of protective industrial clothing, in order to implement plant and ministry programs for the improvement of working condtions. It is expected that the deliveries of personal protection gear will satisfy our needs, while footwear and working gloves will be maintained at the 1983 level in 1984. But this is only part of a really big problem facing work conditions, a problem that is awaiting a radical solution. We can and must start solving it at once.

GDANSK CROWD SUPPORTS FATHER JANKOWSKI

NC151243 Paris AFP in English 1232 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Warsaw, Nov 15 (AFP) -- A crowd of several thousand demonstrated in support of Father Henryk Jankowski, chaplain of the Lenin shipyard, as he was being questioned by the Gdansk prosecutor today, witnesses in the Baltic port city said. Police arrested a number of Western television newsmen and their crews and hauled off another dozen demonstrators, the witnesses said.

Father Jankowski, reprimanded by Polish judicial authorities for "abuse of his priestly functions," was told during questioning last month that he was the object of legal proceedings "in connection with Article 194 of the Penal Code" which makes abuses of religious freedom punishable by up to 10 years in prison.

Security forces surrounded the prosecutor's office today, cutting off access to the building in central Gansk.

Demonstrators greeted Father Jankowski, who is a close friend of Solidarity leader Lech Walesa, with shouts of "May he live 100 years: and thrust bouquets of flowers in his arms as he left the prosecutor's office. The crowd then marched in small groups toward the St. Bridget Church where Father Jankowski is priest, stopping to shout "Tell the truth" before official press offices.

The Polish communist party, at a recent Central Committee plenum, ordered a crackdown on militant priests.

Addressing the crowd at the entrance to his church, Father Jankowski said: "I will never recant my sermons. I will always say what I think. I am innocent."

Unofficial sources said authorities today questioned him about his activities but did not hand him a formal written charge that would signal the start of an investigation.

## SOVIET COOPERATION WITH POLISH INDUSTRY EXAMINED

AU142022 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Nov 83 pp 1-2

[Summary] PAP -- Our economic cooperation with CEMA countries, especially with the USSR, has clearly reduced our country's economic difficulties for a number of years now. The USSR is one of the few economic partners of Poland from whom we receive a large part of material supplies on credit, which will enable us to import large amounts of manufacturing materials next year as well.

For example, the chemical combine in Police near Szczecin, which bases its production of fertilizers and sulfuric and phosphorous acid on Soviet supplies, next year will receive some 120,000 tons of ammonia and some 300,000 tons of apatites. The Kopex enterprise, which specializes in constructing mines abroad, expects that its trade and close cooperation with the USSR in mining technologies, electronics, and safety will increase in the coming year. We have been able to use light industry's production capacities thanks to the Soviet supplies of manfacturing materials, especially cotton, which not only helps to increase the flow of clothing articles to the domestic market, but also to export part of light industry production to the USSR.

The USSR is also an interesting partner of the electroengineering industry. Under conditions when we are intentionally reducing our investment program the export of electroengineering equipment is most desirable because it also benefits the producers. The Indukta electronegineering plant in Bielsko-Biala exports mainly SF universal engines engines for machines tools, control systems, and agricultural machines. The thermometer plant in Wloclawek has signed a contract for the export to the USSR of thermometers that operage even at a temperature of 600 centigrade.

## MADEJ ON COOPERATION WITH CEMA MEMBER-STATES

LD151604 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Poland's cooperation with the CEMA states was the topic of a meeting of Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej with Polish and foreign journalists at the INTERPRESS agency's headquarters. The deputy premier briefed them on aid from the socialist countries to Poland, in the form of credits, supplies of raw materials, and finished goods, as well as support in completing investment projects which we had begun. Many joint undertakings with the socialist states are envisaged, although, in the case of an improvement in relations with the capitalist countries. (?we are ready for cooperation.

## JARUZELSKI RECEIVES RUSAKOV-LED USSR DELEGATION

LD102231 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, has received Konstantin Rusakov secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Boris Aristov, Soviet deputy minister of foreign affairs, who are paying a short working visit to Warsaw.

Certain issues pertaining to the expansion of multifaceted links between the PZPR and the CPSU and the development and deepening of Polish-Soviet cooperation were discussed.

Jozef Czyrek, Stefan Olszowski, and Aleksandr Aksenov, Soviet ambassador to Poland, took part in the talks.

JARUZELSKI MEETS WITH BCP SECRETARY MIKHAYLOV

LD111947 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1600 GMT 11 Nov 83

[Text] Party Central Committee First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski received today BCP Central Committee Secretary Stoyan Mikhaylov. They stressed the importance of further, successful development of relations and cooperation between the brotherly parties and countries. Present were: Jozef Czyrek, Waldemar Swirgon, and Witold Nawrocki, as well as Bulgarian Ambassador Georgi Georgiev.

BARCIKOWSKI MEETS WITH GDR TRADE UNION LEADERS

LD160703 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] The chairmen of the FDGB paid a short working visit to Poland. They are Harry Tisch, member of the SED Politburo, and Fritz Brock, chief of the Trade Unions and Social Policy Department SED Central Committee. The leaders of the GDR trade unions had a meeting with Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. He also had meetings with trade union activities from power plants.

WOZNIAK RECEIVES MSZMP BUDAPEST COMMITTEE GROUP

LD150025 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 14 Nov 83

[Text] A delegation of the MSZMP Budapest Committee has met with the Secretariat of the PZPR Warsaw Committee. Marian Wozniak, first secretary of the voivodship party committee, stressed the significance of Hungarian experiences for developing the economic reform conception, and referred to Janos Kadar's recent visit to Poland. In this context the following issues were also discussed: the party's activities aimed at raising the social effectiveness of management, reconstructing trade unions, developing employees' self-managements and ideological work among young people and within opinion-molding circles.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON VISIT OF IRAQ'S RAMADAN

AU142100 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Nov 83 p 5

[Text] Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister of the Government of the Republic of Iraq, paid an official visit to Romania 10-11 November 1983 at the invitation of Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

During the visit, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received the Iraqi guest. On this occasion, Comrade Taha Yasin Ramadan extended a cordial message of friendship to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on behalf of Comrade Sadam Husayn, general secretary of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the Republic of Iraq, together with best wishes for good health and personal happiness and wishes for prosperity, progress, and well-being to the friendly Romanian people. Expressing thanks for the message, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania conveyed warm greetings to the head of the Iraqi state, as well as sincere wishes for good health and personal happiness, and wishes for peace, progress and prosperity to the friendly Iraqi people.

Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of the Government of the Republic of Iraq, conducted official talks during which the two sides briefed each other about the current concerns of the two governments in the area of socioeconomic development, examined the stage of bilateral relations and their development prospects, and exchanged views on some current international issues.

Stressing with satisfaction the upward trend of friendly relations between Romania and Iraq, the two sides exphasized the decisive role played by talks, understandings, and decisions made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Sadam Husayn, general secretary of the Socialist Arab Ba'th Party and president of the republic of Iraq, in developing and deepening cooperation between the two countries and peoples.

The prime minister of the Romanian Government and the first deputy prime minister of the Iraqi Government stressed existing possibilities to increase trade exchanges and to expand economic cooperation between Romania and Iraq in keeping with the continuously increasing ootential of the two countries and with the needs and interests of their national economies on the basis of the principles of equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, and of noninterference in internal affairs.

The sides agreed that it is necessary to intensify efforts aimed at expanding and strengthening economic cooperation between Romania and Iraq in such areas as petrochemistry, railroad transportation, generating and transporting electrical energy, construction materials, housing and road construction, exploring and exploiting oil and other mineral resources, and in agriculture and so forth. Within this framework, the two sides jointly agreed on tangible measures to increase and diversify trade exchanges and to expand bilateral economic cooperation.

During the visit an extraordinary session was held by the joint Romanian-Iraqi Government Commission for Economic, Scientific-Technical and Trade Cooperation. The two delegations were led by Comrades Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister of the Romanian Government, and Hasan 'Ali, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and minister of trade of Iraq, respectively who signed the session's final document.

The prime minister of the Romanian Government and the first deputy prime minister of the Iraqi Government expressed their satisfaction with the results of that session and reasserted their governments' determination to apply the measures agreed upon in order to expand and diversify cooperation between Romania and Iraq.

During the exchange of views on the international situation, the two sides stressed the concerns by the Romanian and Iraqi Governments about the aggravation of the international situation and emphasized the need for stopping the arms race, proceeding to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, the need for eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new international economic order, and for settling all disputes between countries by peaceful means.

Expressing the satisfaction of the two governments with the successful conclusion of the Madrid meeting and with the convening of a conference on trust and disarmament in Europe, the two sides stressed that any progress on the path of security and cooperation in Europe will exert a favorable influence throughout the world. Both sides stressed that it is imperative at this point to reach an agreement at the Geneva negotiations regarding the nondeployment of new medium-range missiles in Europe and the withdrawal and destruction of the ones in place. They stressed that this problem goes beyond the border of this continent, thus endangering international peace and stability.

The two sides reasserted the need for a comprehensive, just, and lasting solution to the Middle East conflict on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and for recognizing the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including their right to self-determination and to creating their own independent state. Both sides stressed the need to concentrate efforts at all levels, including in international organizations, to achieve a political and just solution in the Middle East with the participation of all sides concerned, including the PLO -- the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. At the same time, both sides are for the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon and for ensuring that country's independence, sovereignty, security, national unity, and territorial integrity.

Expressing their concern with the continuation of the war between Iraq and Iran and with the great human and material losses thus caused, both sides stressed the need to stop military hostilities immediately and to proceed to settling the conflict by political means, by negotiations in the interests of the two neighboring people, of peace and security in that area and throughout the world. They expressed their countries' support for efforts made at an international level to this effect.

The high-ranking Iraqi guest and the officials who accompanied him enjoyed a warm reception -- an expression of the feelings of friendship established between the countries and peoples. In stressing the cordial atmosphere of complete understanding and mutual esteem in which the visit took place, both sides expressed deep satisfaction with the fruitful results achieved, in the belief that the visit will go down as an important contribution to further strengthening relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Comrade Taha Yasin Ramadan, member of the Revolutionary Command Council and first deputy prime minister of the Iraqi Government, expressed warm thanks for the cordial, friendly welcome he enjoyed, together with the other Iraqi guests, during the visit to Romania, and extended an invitation to Comrade Constantan Dascalescu, prime minister of the Romanian Government, to pay an official visit to Iraq. The invitation was accepted with pleasure; the date of the visit will be established later.

ANDREI, FINNISH FOREIGN MINISTER END TALKS

AU131432 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1715 GMT 12 Nov 83

[Text] Helsinki AGERPRES 12/11/1983 -- On November 12, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, concluded his official visit to Finland.

During the exchange of views on international issues the Romanian foreign minister and Paavo Vaeyrynen, the Finnish foreign minister pointed out the concern of both countries over the worsening interstate relations and the growing tension and confrontation throughout the world and laid stress on the need for all efforts to be made for halting the arms race, implementing disarmament, nuclear disarmament in the first place, and providing worldwide peace.

Special attention was paid to the developments in Europe, the sides expressing concern over the prospect of an impending siting of new American intermediate-range missiles in the territories of certain Western European states and highlighting the imperious need for a halt in the siting of new missiles, and for a passage to withdrawal and destruction of the existing ones. The two ministers brought forth the fact that everything has to be done for an agreement to be reached between the Soviet Union and the United States of America. They agreed that there was still time for the sides to agree on a solution avoiding the siting of new nuclear missiles, and start the process of turning Europe free of intermediate-range and tactical nuclear weapons.

The two ministers reasserted the importance of the successful conclusion of the Madrid reunion, and of the fact that participants agreed, in consensus, on calling a conference on confidence building and security and disarmament measures in Europe as also on organizing a series of future reunions to provide continuity to the process initiated in Helsinki. In the context they laid stress on the importance of a proper preparation and progress of the conference on confidence building, security and disarmament measures in Europe.

The foreign ministers singled out the importance of finding peaceful, political solutions to the Middle East Conflict and to all the states of tension existing among states.

The two ministers showed there was a need for firm steps to be made towards eradication of underdevelopment, setting up of a new international economic order, and endorsement of concrete measures apt to provide resumption of the economic development of the developing countries.

The foreign ministers of Romania and Finland reasserted the two countries' joint wish to intensify their collaboration for consolidating international peace and collaboration, for strengthening the role of the UN and other international bodies in solving the main problems of the contemporary world.

MARIN ENACHE APPOINTED DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER

AU161032 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 14 Nov 83 p 5

[Text] By presidential decree, Comrade Marin Enache has been appointed deputy prime minister of the government. Comrade Gheorghe David has been appointed minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and chief of the State Agriculture Department.

RCP PLENUM CONTINUES, CEAUSESCU SPEAKS

AU151832 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Excerpts] The proceedings of the RCP Central Committee plenum continued today under the chairmanship of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general. The plenum's agenda was as follows:

1. The draft single national plan on Romania's socioeconomic development in 1984;

2. The draft plan on the development of agriculture and food industry, water management and forestry in 1984;

3. The draft centralized financial plan of the national economy and the draft state budget for 1984;

4. The program on the more rapid growth of labor productivity and the improvement of labor organization and norm-setting over 1983-85 and up to 1990;

5. The program on improving the technical and qualitative level of products, reducing the consumption of raw materials, fuels, and energy and on better capitalizing on raw and other materials over 1983-85 and up to 1990;

6. The program for the application of self-management and self-supply measures to ensure the people's proper supplies with agricultural products, foodstuffs and industrial consumer goods over 1 October 1983 - 30 September 1984.

Those who took the floor expressed great appreciation for the essential contribution made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu to substantiating and drawing up the documents submitted for discussion, stressing that it was under the direct guidance of the party secretary general and the president of the republic that the overall socioeconomic planning activity for 1984 took place, and that the draft plans and programs that were examined ensure the implementation of the 12th party congress decisions and those of the party national conference.

The speakers expressed warm thanks to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu for his constant concern with the smooth and balanced development of all counties, of all branches and of the overall national economy,and for his concern with constantly improving the material and cultural living standard of the people.

Completely endorsing the documents on the agenda, the speakers voiced the determination by the working people and by all citizens in our fatherland to commendably implement the targets set for the next year and for the overall 5-year plan, to resolutely implement the party's and state'e domestic and foreign policy.

The plenum unanimously adopted the documents on the agenda.

At the conclusion of the plenum, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor.

SCINTEIA URGES HALT TO NEW MISSILE DEPLOYMENT

AU142009 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 13 Nov 83 p 6

[Romulus Caplescu article: "Halting the Deployment of the New Nuclear Missiles -- a Primary Requirement for the Defense of Peace and Peoples' Lives" -- Passages in upper case letters published in boldface]

[Text] "At this point, the most important problem for Europe is to do everything possible, to extensively mobilize all peoples, all forces and social categories, and world public opinion to halt the deployment of the new medium-range missiles and to bring about the withdrawal and destruction of the ones in place," Nicolae Ceausescu said.

As the party secretary general and president of the republic repeatedly stressed, mankind is currently going through a period of unprecedented tension, and the situation is especially grave in Europe where the largest part of mass destruction weapons is concentrated, primarily nuclear mass-destruction weapons. Under such conditions, increasing nuclear weapons heightens the danger of a new conflagration with incalculable risks for the whole of mankind.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu justifiably stressed in his speech when receiving the participants in the Pugwash international symposium, which was recently held in Bucharest, that A THIRD WORLD WAR THAT WOULD BREAK OUT IN EUROPE WOULD BE THE LAST ONE because it would lead to the disappearance of the whole world. One can state that NEVER MORE THAN AT THIS POINT HAS WORLD PEACE BEEN LINKED SO CLOSELY TO PEACE IN EUROPE. Actually, existence and the destiny of our planet are decisively linked to developments in Europe. Thus, no effort should be spared to halt the very dangerous escalation of the nuclear arms race and to free mankind from the threat of a nuclear catastrophe.

This is why socialist Romania attaches paramount importance and pays great attention to this problem by promoting a policy based on the objective analysis of realities, a principled and constructive policy, free from any preconceived theses or one-sidedness, and consistently aiming at effectively resolving this cardinal problem of our time. Socialist Romania has very clearly stressed that under conditions when already a huge quantity of nuclear weapons is stockpiled on our continent -- more than 80 percent of the world arsenals -- THE DEPLOYMENT OF NEW MISSILES WILL BRING ABOUT AN EVEN MORE INTENSIFIED ARMS RACE, which has already reached an unprecedented level, and WILL GREATLY INCREASE THE MEANS OF DESTRUCTION NOT ONLY IN EUROPE, BUT ALSO THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

In the name of the peoples' vital interests, Romania, through its president's highly authoritative voice, has sent an appeal to all states and peoples in the world and, certainly, first to the two powers participating in the Geneva negotiations -- the USSR and the United States -- to spare no effort to achieve an agreement aimed at HALTING THE DEPLOYMENT OF THE NEW MISSILES AND PROCEEDING TO THE WITHDRAWAL AND DESTRUCTION OF EXISTING ONES. It is a call and an appeal that is in keeping with the requirements and aspirations of all the peoples in Europe and throughout the world as the large-scale actions and mass movements that are taking place in Europe and on the other continents demonstrate.

Showing a great sense of responsibility toward the destiny and the basic interests of mankind, the party secretary general HAS CONDEMNED ATTEMPTS TO JUSTIFY THE DEPLOYMENT OF MEDIUM-RANGE MISSILES THROUGH THE FALSE THESIS THAT THIS WILL ACCELERATE THE ACHIEVEMENT OF AN UNDERSTANDING AND WILL SERVE PEACE, he drew attention to the fact that SUCH ATTEMPTS DO NOTHING BUT DIVERT PEOPLES' ATTENTION AND PUBLIC OPINION FROM THE PARTICULARLY GRAVE DANGER POSED BY THE NEW MISSILES FOR EUROPE AND FOR EACH NATION ON THIS CONTINENT.

On the contrary, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu very clearly stressed that, taking into consideration the great threat posed by the new missiles, peoples and the whole of mankind should be told openly that the deployment of these missiles will accentuate insecurity and even further increase the risk of a nuclear conflict with tragic consequences for the whole of mankind.

DISARMAMENT, SECURITY, AND PEACE, the party secretary general particularly stressed, CANNOT BE ACHIEVED THROUGH THE DEPLOYMENT OF NEW DESTRUCTIVE WEAPONS AND AN INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF MISSILES. Such a trend does nothing but forcefully undermine world security and highly endanger world peace. THE PEOPLES' JUSTIFIED ASPIRATIONS FOR PEACE AND TRANQUILITY, FOR ELIMINATING THE SPECTER OF A NUCLEAR CATACLISM CAN BE ACHIEVED ONLY BY ESTABLISHING A MILITARY BALANCE AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE LEVEL OF ARMAMENT. This is the only appropriate path for meeting the peoples' fervent desire to live in peace and security.

Romania's president correctly stressed that THERE IS NO JUSTIFICATION FOR ACCEPTING THE NEW NUCLEAR MISSILES AS A FAIT ACCOMPLI. Rejecting ANY ATTITUDE OF PASSIVITY AND FATALISM, this statement by the party secretary general is a forceful urge toward responsible political action to stop the trend toward a nuclear catastrophe before it is too late.

Under these conditions, life itself confirms the profound correctness of Romania's position and that of the country's president who stressed that THOSE COUNTRIES AND GOVERNMENTS AND THOSE POLITICIANS WHO ACCEPT THE DEPLOYMENT OF MISSILES ASSUME GREAT RESPONSIBILITY TOWARD THEIR OWN PEOPLES AND, AT THE SAME TIME, TOWARD THE OTHER PEOPLES, including the peoples who do not accept the deployment of missiles. Given the fact that a nuclear conflict would affect all peoples and the whole of mankind, the decisions on deploying the missiles cannot be viewed as a strictly domestic issue, but, on the contrary, they vitally concern all countries in Europe and throughout the world.

The seriousness of the responsiblity assumed by governments and politicians who accept the deployment of the new missiles must be viewed also from another angle. Considering the fact that through the deployment of the new missiles, the provisions of the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons signed in 1968 will be openly violated, a dangerous precedent will be created which, in fact, will open up a wide path for the proliferation of nuclear weapons with all the incalculable consequences that would follow.

In Romania's opinion, THE PROPOSALS MADE BY BOTH SIDES IN THE GENEVA NEGOTIATIONS offer the possibility to achieve an agreement acceptable for both sides, particularly for Europe, which does not need new missiles and, generally, does not need any kind of nuclear weapons. Actually, precisely because the problem of nuclear missiles primarily concerns the European countries, Romania believes tha these countries can and must be much more active in bringing about an appropriate agreement on the nondeployment of new missiles and the withdrawal and destruction of existing ones.

All these constitute BASIC COORDINATES DEFINING SOCIALIST ROMANIA'S CLEAR AND PRINCIPLED POSITION FOR EUROPE'S LIBERATION FORM THE THREAT OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS -- a primary requirement for safeguarding peace and world civilization. It is in this spirit that large-scale youth and working people's meetings have taken place and are taking place throughout our fatherland in response to the call launched by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and by the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front -- meetings which are telling proof of the Romanian people's resolute desire and unanimous determination to do all they can to eliminate the specter of nuclear destruction that burdens the whole of the planet and to defend the primary right of peoples and nations to life and peaceful development.

In the same spirit, the participants in these meetings sent letters and messages to the USSR and U.S. embassies in Bucharest, to the embassies of all European countries, and to the United Nations calling for determined actions to curb the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race, and to achieve disarmament and ensure peace.

Acting forcefully to support the cause of peace and disarmament, the Romanian people also value highly the role played by peoples and the actions taken by big movements in Europe -- a telling expression by large masses of people of the desire to eliminate all nuclear weapons on the continent.

Along this line, PARLIAMENTS are called upon to make a particular contribution. As peoples' representatives and representatives of public opinion, they are duty-bound to act with greater determination to fulfill their responsibilities toward the peoples, so as to encourage governments to adopt measures in keeping with the vital aspirations of the whole of mankind.

It is in this spirit that the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania repeatedly addressed solemn appeals to the parliaments of European countries and the governments of countries throughout the world calling for intensified efforts to defend peace and achieve understanding and international cooperation. Already 2 years ago the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania called for a halt to the deployment and development of new missiles in Europe and for freeing the continent from nuclear weapons, as an imperative of the greatest significance for the European peoples and for all peoples in the world.

In the same spirit, a delegation of the Grand National Assembly recently participated in the consultative meeting of the chairmen of parliaments of the Warsaw Pact countries in Sofia, which adopted an appeal to all parliaments of the countries participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Inspired by the firm determination to do all in its power to stop the movement toward a precipice and to safeguard the most valuable assets of mankind -- peace and life -- Socialist Romania believes that, now more than at any other time, it is imperative for all countries, governments, the broadest sociopolitical forces everywhere, and the peoples themselves -- as the true forgers of history -- to increase their efforts tenfold and to act even more energetically and in an increasingly closer unity, to eliminate the nuclear threat on the continent and throughout the world in order to achieve a better and more just world, a world of trust, understanding and peaceful cooperation.

## CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES PCP'S CUNHAL ON BIRTHDAY

AU101126 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0901 GMT 10 Nov 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 10/11/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, sent a telegram to Alvaro Cunhal, secretary-general of the Portuguese Communist Party, on his 70th birthday whereby he warmly congratulates him and wishes him good health and personal happiness, success in the activity he carries on at head of the Portuguese Communist Party.

The RCP general secretary stresses that Alvaro Cunhal's activity as an experienced leader of the Portuguese Communist Party is well known and appreciated by the members of the RCP, by the entire Romanian people. He also expresses his belief that the long-standing relations of friendship and solidarity extant between the two parties will further develop for the benefit of the two peoples, of peace, international security and collaboration.

PRESIDIUM VIEWS CYPRUS DEVELOPMENT 'WITH CONCERN'

LD152027 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1752 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 15 Nov (TANJUG) -- An LCY Central Committee Presidium Session today, with Dragoslav Markovic in the chair, held a debate on the implementation of the conclusions of the 10th LCY Central Committee session.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium received with concern the news about the proclamation of the so-called "Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus," which represents an open blow to the integrity of the independent Republic of Cyprus, a member of the United Nations and of the Nonaligned Movment. The Presidium emphasizes the SFRY's well-known attitude that a lasting and just solution of the Cyprus problem can only be found on the basis of the attitudes adopted by the movement of nonaligned countries and which have been endorsed by the UN with the aim of preserving the unity, independence and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus, while the existing outstanding issues between the communities should be resolved in direct talks between them.

The presidium sounds a particular warning about the great dangers which this action, or any kind of unilateral act, could have for peace, security and stability of this area and further afield in the world.

Vujovic Makes Statement

LD151539 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade 15 Nov (TANJUG) -- In connection with the unilateral proclamation of independence of the northern part of Cyprus, Svetislav Vujovic, official representative of the Federal Foreign Affairs Secretariat, made the following statement to TANJUG diplomatic editor:

"I assess the act of unilateral proclamation of independence of the northern part of Cyprus, which is in direct contradiction with the decisions of the Security Council and the UN General Assembly on the Cyprus question, as an attempt to legalize the fragmentation of the Republic of Cyprus, an independent and nonaligned country and a founder of the movement of nonaligned countries. In conditions of the exacerbated international situation, such an act bears broader and dangerous implications and causes deep concern in our public."

Cyprus Minister Meets Dolanc

LD151422 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1327 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Nov (TANJUG) -- Stane Dolanc, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of internal affairs, today received Khristodhoulos Veniamin, minister of defense and of internal affairs of the Republic of Cyprus, who is paying an official visit to our country.

The two ministers determined that the present cooperation between the ministries of internal affairs of the two friendly and nonaligned countries is successful and that it should be continued. There is mutual interest (?in the) need and possibility of promotin; cooperation in curbing all forms of organized crime, especially international terrorism, illicit trade in drugs, and other forms of smuggling. Because of the events in Cyprus Minister Veniamin has cut short his visit and left to return to his country.

SUNDIC ON USSR DELEGATE LEAVING INF TALKS

LD151625 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] After the news listen now to our topical foreign political commentary. The occasion for it is a news report from Geneva where the head of the Soviet delegation left the plenary session of the Soviet-U.S. talks on medium-range missiles in Europe. The question is whether this is in fact the first step following the Moscow statement that the USSR refuses to accept any responsibility if its delegation has to abandon the Geneva talks on Euromissiles. Is this the right way out of the stalemate position into which the relations between the two superpowers have plunged? Obviously it is not. Commentary by Milika Sundic:

In its polemics with Washington who will be responsible if the Geneva talks on Euromissiles are broken off Moscow has already announced that all responsibility for this happening will be borne by the United States.

Vadim Zagladin, a member of CPSU Central Committee, said in his interview with the Polish paper TRYBUNA LUDU that the installation of new U.S. missiles in West Europe will represent a unilateral breaking off of Geneva talks by the United States. In this Moscow approach to the impeding events the USSR is trying to divest itself of any responsibility for any possible consequences which may occur in the wake of the installation of U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles in West Europe. In other words, the Soviet negotiator will leave Geneva with the explanation that the United States does not want a dialogue on an equal footing.

This "threat" -- for want of a better word -- by Moscow probably will not influence the implementation of the decision that had already been adopted to deliver U.S. missiles, but it could happen that to begin with their number could be reduced. One has the impression that the majority of U.S.' European allies are in favor of this variant. However, it is not certain whether the United States would accept this, and, if it did, whether this would be sufficient to prevent Soviet negotiators from leaving Geneva.

The Moscow stance is that the main and sole objective of the Geneva talks on Euromissles is to create the conditions conducive to restricting nuclear weapons and, proceeding from that, the USSR believes that any different approach would make the continuation of Geneva talks pointless. Looking at the problem formally there is nothing to censure Moscow for it, especially following the new U.S. military budget, which in terms of its volume has gone beyond all peacetime requirements. On the other hand, nothing can be served by interrupting the dialogue on reducing nuclear arms, regardless of the degree of responsibility of the two superpowers. To abandon the talks cannot justify either of them, that is, neither the United States, which is pushing ahead with the implementation of the decision on the installation of new nuclear missiles in West Europe, nor the USSR, which responds to this kind of U.S. behavior by abandoning the Geneva talks. The pertinent question here is: Where does the way out lie? The continuation of the arms race is the worst and most dangerous solution. Yet leaving Geneva is not a solution either. Even if Moscow were right in doing that, this would merely encourage the missile arms race.

The fact that the two superpowers have an arms monopoly can be understood up to a point. The ambitions and the pretensions of both of them go far beyond their national borders. However, it is unacceptable that the future of mankind is in their hands. It does not guarantee a lasting and stable peace for them either, let alone the developing countries, especially the nonaligned ones, which are paying the most for the rivalry between the great powers and their wheeling and dealing at the expense of third countries.

POLITIKA ON DIFFICULTY OF CHANGE IN USSR

AU151804 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 11 Nov 83 p 4

[Risto Bajalski commentary: "What is Happening: It is Nevertheless More Difficult to Change"]

[Excerpts] Innumerable assessments have been published in the world in the past year in connection with the question: What is changing in the Soviet Union? Since the Soviet state was established, however, this has never been either a new or an unusual sphere of international interest. Now it may be said that the intensity of the observers' looking at the USSR has increased again, because of the change at the head of the party exactly 12 months ago. We must add: this is not the only reason.

After all, this happened twice in the postwar period. After Stalin, let us recall, the so-called thaw era was shown to be historically significant, as much as it may have remained limited in time and depth. After Khrushchev, to put it in a nutshell, a short-lived impulse called economic reform was experienced, and for 18 years afterwards one talked about "the necessity of a turn" in many respects. There were no essential changes in the political and economic system, not counting the cosmetic ones. After Brezhnev, as during the previous change, a continuity of policy was proclaimed, but it was said at the same time from the new top that there are many "ripe tasks." Yuriy Andropov said in public that he personally does not possess any "ready-made prescriptions," that answers to "open questions" must be found by the party Central Committee as well as by everybody "in every job," and that the solving of some problems, specifically the food ones, should be approached "without a warming-up period," which means at once.

The call for a more lively pace of action naturally intensified the atmosphere of expectation that something would quickly begin to happen. After "the first 100 days" passed, and then half a year, assessments were heard -- more abroad than in the Soviet community -- that the contemporary strivings of the internal development had been more clearly articulated but there were no essential changes. It is possible to advance such a blanket assertion, but it is not possible to prove it completely and in every respect.

True, it is nevertheless more difficult to change than to proclaim a striving for changes. This does not apply only in the Soviet Union. There are, of course, some hopeless situations when fierce desires are not backed by clear vision. But this is not the case in the Soviet Union now, or at least not everywhere, provided, of course, that things and occurrences are looked at without prejudice and without disbelief appearing as a conditional reflex.

Despite all the current internal contradictions, despite the undeniable pluralism of different interests and views -- the harmonization of which remains an unending job not only in the Soviet society -- despite the activities of various forces -- ranging all the way to the conservative ones which should not be underestimated -- despite all these hindrances and constraints of an objective nature, some breakthrough to new aspects have occurred in the Soviet political thought and action in the past 12 months.

It is not the purpose of this article to analyze all this. But it is not without interest to see some things again singly and in their mutual context.

If we remember November and December last year, with the working gathering of the CPSU Central Committee and the jubilee celebrations of the Soviet federation, we will also remember the fact that both events occurred under the sign of an intensified criticism of what was wrong in the economy, work, and society.

Swift action in the field of discipline, of nothing else, sprang out at this level of political activities. Without entering all its forms of occurrence and its concrete results, one of them certainly deserves to be mentioned: The fall in the rate of industrial growth which had been going on for many years was convincingly stopped in the first quarter this year. This action is being carried out under an unusual slogan: it does not demand any investment, but it certainly yields something.

In February, a warning was unequivocally uttered at the level of the first man in the party to the effect that the steps to change the economic machinery, forms, and methods of management are lagging behind the demands and interests of society.

Self-management, if nothing else, is no longer taboo in the Soviet community. It also happened this year that by a decision of the CPSU Central Committee, work began on changing the party program. From the very beginning, this work is done from positions critical of the existing CPSU Program. It was in fact expressly said that the existing party "credo" includes views that "have not fully stood the test of time, considering that they contained elements of separation from reality and of running ahead of time."

Let us remark that this does not exhaust the list of the breakthrough in political thought in the USSR this year. But as an illustration, even this is enough to controvert any excessively skeptical assessments that nothing is happening. The skeptics will nevertheless be persistent: in practice nothing new has happened yet. To this one should reply: it is more difficult to make real changes than to think them up.

PLANINC GREETS USSR LEADERS ON GOSR ANNIVERSARY

For the text of Federal Executive Council President Milka Planinc's greetings message to Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, on the occasion of the 66th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, as carried by IZVESTIYA, see the Great October Socialist Revolution section of the 15 November Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

BORBA REPORTS 'BELT TIGHTENING' IN ROMANIA

AU151959 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Nov 83 p 6

[Report by Dusica Petkovic, BORBA special correspondent]

[Excerpts] Bucharest, 9 Nov -- There is an impression that the whole Romanian economy has oriented itself toward two aims -- the reorganization of economic operations and repayment of foreign debts.

One would say that in this country exports are the number one task. The country exports everything it can, and this implies rigorous restrictions of consumption on the domestic market at the same time. We have seen how harsh the restrictions are.

Factories, especially those that manufacture exports, have to have their share of electricity, and other consumers have to reconcile themselves to the shortages. In the meantime, electricity charges for households and smaller consumers have been increased.

There is a discipline in electricity saving here that we find rather unusual. To see a lamp with more than one bulb lit through a window is something that simply cannot happen. When it gets dark you can hardly buy anything in a shop, because with a low-wattage bulb you simply would not be able to see properly.

It is better to wait for daytime for such things. In Bucharest, a large city with wide boulevards, very clean, with more than 2.5 million inhabitants, street lamps fail to clearly show the way to strollers in the evening. Not even in the very center. This role has been taken up by the headlights of "Dacia"-cars [a Romanian-made car] which are very popular here.

The "belt tightening" can be seen everywhere, even by a casual visitor. For instance, the so famous and tasty Romanian salamis, sausages, hams, and especially cheeses are nowhere to be seen. Meat is also being exported.

Incentives

The system of full employment is in effect in Eastern European socialist countries, including Romania. However, since October of this year, when the decree on incentives for workers came into force, the 7.5 million employed Romanians have had to put in a great effort in order to fill up their pay packets and perhaps even earn some extra as an incentive if they produce for export. One starts from "zero," diligent people have nothing to be afraid of, but those who "earned" their incomes in sheltered positions will have to improve their work results.

Generally speaking, the word "crisis" cannot be heard in Romania when economic problems are discussed. It is used reluctantly, and in order to describe such a situation one uses terms like "uncoordinated development of individual economic branches" and "contradictions and deviations in the implementation of adopted policy."

We have heard unofficial data that overall Romanian imports, including major items, have been limited to only $2 billion. Consumer goods account for a very small, almost insignificant, share in the imports.

Queuing for some basic food items is nothing unusual for the Romanian capital. It is said that those people are lucky who have in their families grannies and granddads with a lot of time, so they can chat for several hours in a queue while waiting to buy some necessary things for the home.

Oil

Romania is the second largest oil producer within CEMA, but it imports oil at the same time, because the industry and the newly built capacities always need oil. These imports have also been reduced in the last 3 years -- from 18 million tons in 1980 to 12 million tons in 1981, then to 10 million tons in 1982, and in 1983 they will quite certainly reach only 6 million tons.

Apart from this, Romania continues its orientation to other energy sources -- atomic energy and coal, which is produced in the country. Romanians are sure that their plan for economic recovery will give good results, provided of course that there is a synchronized effort and self-denial on the part of the whole population.

## FIVE-HUNDRED BUSES SOLD TO PRC FOR $25 MILLION

AU081451 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 7 Nov 83

[Text] An important export deal on the delivery of 500 FAP-FAMOS omnibuses to the PRC was concluded in Belgrade today. The contract, worth $25 million, was concluded with the assistance of the Interexport work organization of Belgrade and its branch office in Beijing. This contract represents the first stage of an expected long-term transaction of this kind.

PLANINC PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO GREAT BRITAIN

Meets With Thatcher

LD152107 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1818 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] London, November 15 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Federal Premier Milka Planinc arrived on a three-day official visit to Great Britain this evening, Tuesday.

The Yugoslav premier was accorded cordial welcome at the airport. She will tomorrow morning, Wednesday, meet with her host, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, after which the delegations of the two countries will meet for talks. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will offer a formal luncheon in honour of her guest tomorrow.

The Planinc-Thatcher talks are expected to encompass bilateral questions, particularly possibilities for expanding economic ties between the two countries for which numerous unutilized possibilities are assessed to exist. Major [word indistinct] questions, including East-West Relations, the disarmament problem, north-south relations and crisis spots in the world, are also to be on the agenda of the Yugoslav-British talks.

Attends Formal Dinner

LD152111 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1926 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] London, November 15 (TANJUG) -- Sir Geoffrey Howe, Britain's minister of foreign affairs, gave in his official residence a formal dinner in honour of the visiting Yugoslav premier, Milka Planinc, here today (Tuesday). Among the prominent British invitees, also in attendance was Dennis Healey, Labourite minister of foreign affairs in the shadow cabinet. The dinner passed in a cordial atmosphere.

Tomorrow (Wednesday) afternoon, Premier Planinc and Minister Howe will have separate talks on the most important international problems of interest to the two countries.

ENERGY SITUATION CALLED 'EXTREMELY DIFFICULT'

AU151930 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Nov 83 p 7

[D.A. report]

[Text] There are three basic reasons for the present extremely difficult electric power situation in Yugoslavia (Slovenia is the only exception at the moment): Delay in the construction of new power plants, shortage of heavy oil for power plants operating on liquid fueld, and drought only comes in third place.

This assessment was given to us by Engineer Milojko Nesovanovic, head dispatching officer of the Association of Yugoslav Electric Power Generation Industry.

The following is the report on the present electricity situation in the country. In Slovenia there is no consumption reduction, but an organized action in power saving is being carried out. What is encouraging is that although the drought has considerably reduced the production of electric power in hydroelectric power plants, thermoelectric power plants are operating well.

In Croatia, reductions affecting household consumers have been carried out since 15 September. The shortage could be eliminated if heavy oil were provided for the Rijeka and Sisak power plants. Reservoirs in Bosnia-Hercegovina have almost completely dried up and short-term damage at power plants operating on coal occasionally cause reductions although electric power is being imported from abroad. The electricity situation in Montenergro has been extremely difficult for a long time, and the same is true in Macedonia. In contrast to Montenegro, Macedonia has technical possibilities of producing more power provided that heavy oil is imported. Until recently, Kosovo had enough power, a certain amount was even sold to other republics. Due to planned delays, however, reductions have recently been announced. The situation in Yojvodina, which obtains the greatest part of its electricity from Serbia, is also difficult, consumers are divided into groups which have blackouts for several hours. Finally, Serbia, as we have already reported, has 12 percent less power than it needs. This deficit is being dealt with exclusively by turning off the power to citizens for 8 hours every day.

This is, put very briefly, what yesterday's electricity situation in the country looked like. In our conversation with Engineer Nesovanovic we learned that in order to solve for the time being the electricity problems we are facing, we should provide 6,000 tons of heavy oil every day, which would provide for the production of 24 million kilowatt-hours per day. This would be only one of the possible solutions (to borrow or import electricity from abroad) to the present shortage in Yugoslavia which totals 15 million kilowatt-hours. The consumption of the whole country yesterday was about 190 million hilowatt-hours.

## DEFENSE OFFICIAL ADDRESSES SARAJEVO AKTIV

LD160628 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1618 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Nov (TANJUG) -- Colonel General Dane Petkovski, deputy federal secretary for national defense, spoke today to the political aktiv of Serajevo on world relations, on the internatinal position of our country, and on the results achieved in the sphere of strengthening and developing the system of national defense and social self-protection. Pointing to the complex nature of the international situation and to the fact that international relations are becoming increasingly tense, Dane Petkovski stressed that at this point in time one cannot expect the existing sitaution to be overcome. Due to bloc rivalry, to the encouragement and fanning of crises and local wars in various parts of the world, it is evident tht the confrontation of interests between great powers continues with growing intensity. The victims of such a situation and behavior by great powers are chiefly nonaligned countries. This demands from them, and from all progressive forces in the world in general, daily activity and a consistent struggle to strengthen peace and security for all countries and peoples of the world.

Gen Petkovski dealt in particular with the economic crisis, which seriously threatens the stability of these relations and which gravely affects the developing countries. This fact demands that nonaligned countries rely on their own forces and on cooperation on equal foundations between developed and developing countries. To achieve these goals, our country will work both in the Nonaligned Movement and through relevant UN mechanisms.

Speaking about our country's relations with its neighbors, Dane Petkovski said that they are good and that they are moving in a positive direction, with the exception of Albania, whose leadership continues its enemy activity toward Yugoslavia. Relations with Bulgaria are also not at the desired level, due to nonrecognition of the Macedonian nation and to constant claims to figures in the history of the Macedonian people.

In his talks with the political aktiv of Sarajevo, Gen Dane Petkovski particularly stressed that national defense and social self-protection are increasingly becoming a component part of the entire activity of working people and citizens and of other factors of our country's sociopolitical and socioeconomic system. Our defense concept is constantly complemented and perfected. From this stems relevant tasks in the sphere of preparing for a national defense war and the development of all components of the armed forces. Regarding the Yugoslav People's Army, its members, and its officer and soldier cadres, Dane Petkovski stressed that they are successfully carrying out the tasks related to further consolidating national defense and social self-protection. In addition, the army also makes a great contribution -- within the limits of its possibilities -- to the country's economic stabilization. This is manifested, among other things, through economical and rational expenditure of resources, maximum savings in all spheres of life and work, and its own food production. The Yugoslav People's Army, Dane Petkovski said at the end of his speech, participates in all significant sociopolitical and other actions in our country.

TANJUG REPORTS PROPOSED 1984 FEDERAL BUDGET

LD160350 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1703 GMT 15 Nov 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, November 15 (TANJUG) -- The Yugoslav federal budget for 1984 is to amount to 311 billion and 235 million dinars (roughly 120 dinars to a U.S. dollar), which is 18.9 percent over the 1983 federal budget. The Yugoslav Federal Government proposal of the federal budget for next year is to be approved by the Assembly of Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav federal budget funds are ensured from the basic sales tax, customs and other import tariffs, federal administration taxes, revenues of federal administration organs and contributions by the six republics and the two autonomous provinces.

The financing of the Yugoslav Armed Forces accounts for the largest federal budget expenditures -- 188.4 billion dinars. The federal budget funds for the needs of the Armed Forces will, however, be definitively set at the end of the year when the national income figure will be known. The Armed Forces get 5.2 percent of the national income. The second largest federal budget expenditures are those for disabled veterans benefit benefits -- 33.7 billion dinars as envisaged. Expenditures for the economically inadequately developed republics and the Kosovo Province are third on the list.

CHANGES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE SYSTEM PROPOSED

LD151937 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1456 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Text] Belgrade 15 Nov (TANJUG) -- According to a report from the Federal Secretariat for Information, at last night's session chaired by Milka Planinc the Federal Executive Council confirmed proposed alterations and amendments to the law on foreign exchange operations and credit relations with foreign countries and submitted them today to the SFRY Assembly.

Proceeding from the basic orientations in the long-term economic stabilization program relating to the development of the foreign exchange system, the proposed alterations and amendments to this law lay down the fundamental principle that foreign exchange is to serve the needs of the organizations of associated labor which earn it or take part in generating it, and also the needs of those organizations which do not earn it through their own activity, do not earn it to a sufficient degree or for whom exportation is prohibited.

The method for determining the proportion of foreign exchange which is to meet the needs of general social and joint expenditure was also outlined. The proposed measures endeavor to make the dinar the sole legal means of payment in the country, to ensure that payment for goods and services in the country is only in dinars, and to establish foreign currency as the means of payment in international transactions. The accounting of the overall revenue and income from abroad will be carried out only in dinar equivalent rates.

On the basis of uniform criteria, adopted by the interest community of Yugoslavia for economic relations with foreign countries, the proportion of foreign exchange which organizations of associated labor are to retain from their foreign exchange influx for their growth needs would be determined within their broad forms of organization. On the basis of self-management agreements these foreign exchange funds would be distributed further among individual organizations of associated labor in order to satisfy their growth needs.

Uniform criteria would also be used to determine the proportion of foreign exchange which organizations of associated labor would sell to authorized banks in order to ensure their inclusion in a unified foreign exchange market and to satisfy the inescapable growth needs of that part of the economy which cannot earn foreign exchange for this purpose through its own operations. Part of the overall foreign exchange influx would be set aside for meeting the foreign currency needs of the federation, augmenting the foreign currency reserves of the National Bank of Yugoslavia, paying off credits undertaken by the National Bank of Yugoslavia, and ensuring funds for the importation of goods of special importance to the population and the import of energy raw materials to satisfy the agreed social needs. The percentage of these allocations and the overall yearly amount of foreign exchange for these needs would be determined by an act of the SFRY Assembly.

In the view of the Federal Executive Council, the proposed alterations and amendments to this law should contribute to the more effective application of the foreign exchange system, provide for the faster circulation of foreign currency in the country through the functioning of the unified foreign exchange market, help prevent isolationism at the regional level, and at the same time stimulate the processes whereby the economy becomes linked up into broader integral units. The proposed measures would also help eliminate agreements whereby delivery of goods is made conditional on payment being made partially or wholly in foreign currency and other such negative phenomena in this sphere. The basic aim of the new measures is to increase the motivation of organizations of associated labor to export more and, through greater foreign currency influx, satisfy more effectively their own reproduction needs, as well as general social and joint needs.

The council also confirmed proposed alterations and amendments to the law on payment in convertible currency in order to ensure the timely and certain fulfillment of foreign credit obligations. At the session the council was informed that the standpoints of the republics and provinces on the proposed social contract concerning the securing and use of foreign exchange for the importation of raw materials and products of special importance to the supplying of the population has been coordinated. The council agreed that this contract should be signed on 17 November this year.

## VOJVODINA COMMISSIONS VIEW ELECTORAL ACTIVITY

LD151507 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1223 GMT 15 Nov 83

[Summary] Novi Sad 15 Nov (TANJUG) -- A joint session of the commission for the development of the LC of the provincial committee of the LC of Voivodina and of the Statute Commission of the LC of Vojvodina was held today to discuss the current league electoral activity.

The evaluation was made that the LC of Vojvodina, which now has 230,000 members, will become stronger and more united from the elections. Commission members also noted that the 7,000 odd basic organizations of the LC of Vojvodina were trying to eliminate formalism, routine type of work and a narrow organizational approach to the elections. There is a great deal of dialogue and democracy in the cadre policy although, it is believed, there could be more criticism and self-criticism.

"The joint session today discussed especially the implementation of responsibility in the LC of Vojvodina and the application of the provisions of the statute concerning ideo-political measures in organizations and organs of the LC of Vojvodina. The fact that the question of responsibility is being constantly enhanced in the LC of Vojvodina is confirmed by information that, to give an example, 221 ideo-political measures had been meted out since the 17th Conference of the LC of Vojvodina and 12 basic organizations disbanded in six municipalities. Most of these measures were pronounced because of passivity and irresponsibility in the implementation of the LC members' commitments, nonrespect for democratic centralism, group activity and because concepts alien to the LC were manifested. It was said that group activity in some LC basic organizations in basic organizations of associated labor had been fairly characteristic of this period. Some LC members, entrenched in their technocratic-bureaucratic positions, came into conflict with the interests of the working class and neglected their role and position in associated labor. There is a general assessment and demand that greater care must be devoted to the consolidaton of LC basic organizations and their training, in which matter the municipal committees of the LC of Vojvodina must certainly take their share of responsibility."

## BRIEFS

BULGARIAN TRADE OFFICIAL -- Belgrade, 11 Nov (TANJUG) -- Dr Milenko Bojanic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for foreign trade, today received Atanas Ginev, first deputy minister for foreign trade of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who arrived in our country to attend the session of the Yugoslav-Bulgarian Joint Committee for Economic Cooperation. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1425 GMT 11 Nov 83 LD]

DRAGAN MEETS BENIN DELEGATION -- Belgrade, 11 Nov (TANJUG) -- Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, received the members of the delegation from the People's Republic of Benin: Girigissou Gado, member of the Politbureau of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin and minister of public works, construction and housing, and Barthelemy Ohouens, minister of industry, mines and power and member of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Benin. They discussed the overall state of bilateral economic relations and cooperation and the possibilities for their further promotion and expansion in keeping with the identical political and economic commitments and interests of the two friendly nonaligned countries. The talks were also attended by Rade Pavlovic, chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry, who is the host of the Benin delegation. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1444 GMT 11 Nov 83 LD]